REGISTERED No. L—1876.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,467.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 10 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876, at 4 P.M.

| Leaves Bombay | April. 1 | Leaves Tuticorin | April. 9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Mangalore | „ 2 | „ Colombo | „ 10 |
| „ Vingorla | „ 3 | „ Negapatam | „ 13 |
| „ Goa | „ 3 | „ Pondicherry | „ 14 |
| „ Carwar | „ 4 | „ Madras | „ 16 |
| „ Mangalore | „ 4 | „ Masulipatam | „ 17 |
| „ Cannanore | „ 5 | „ Coconada | „ 18 |
| „ Tellicherry | „ 6 | „ Visagapatam | „ 19 |
| „ Calicut | „ 6 | „ Bimlipatam | „ 19 |
| „ Beypore | „ 6 | „ Gopalpore | „ 20 |
| „ Cochin | „ 7 | „ False Point | „ 21 |
| „ Alleppey | „ 7 | Arrives CALCUTTA | „ 23 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers which run regularly.

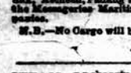
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, HYDERE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

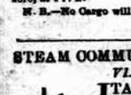
The S. S. COMMILLA, 873 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 6 P.M.

| Leaves Bombay | March. 31 | Leaves Busreh | April. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Kurrachee | Apr. 4 | „ Mahomerah | „ 19 |
| „ Gunder | „ 7 | „ Fao | „ 19 |
| „ Muscat | „ 9 | „ Muscat | „ 23 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | „ 9 | „ Linga | „ 26 |
| „ Linga | „ 11 | „ Bunder Abbas | „ 28 |
| „ Muscat | „ 13 | „ Muscat | „ 30 |
| „ Fao | „ 18 | „ Kurrachee | „ May 5 |
| „ Mahomerah | „ 18 | Arrives BOMBAY | „ 8 |
| Arrive BUSREH | „ 19 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



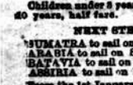
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly services from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. SHAND, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 6 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wine. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 53 | 36 | 14 10 | Without Wine. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
RAVANA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ARIMA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 2nd and 16th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

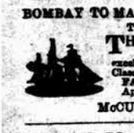
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL 1st APRIL.



THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,482 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited.

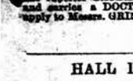
FARE—Rs. 350, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.



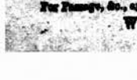
THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 350 H. P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South, American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.



THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the exact time of sailing duly will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | April. 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VENETIA | G. J. Babot | 2776 | 450 | 3rd—Suez, &c. |
| NUBIA | W. B. Hall | 2036 | 450 | 5th—London direct. |
| SIAM | N.W. Haselwood | 3000 | 500 | 10th—Southampton. |
| ASSAM | G. F. Cates | 3033 | 500 | 17th—Suez, &c. |
| MALWA | P. S. Tomlin | 3033 | 450 | 24th—Southampton. |
| ZAMBESI | A. Symons | 2422 | 400 | May. 1st—Suez, &c. |
| DECCAN | J. D. Gaby | 3429 | 550 | 8th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Rochell, R.N.R. (3,113 Tons and 600 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st March 1876. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (3,036 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 680 |
| Second Class | „ 370 |

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th March 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UTOPIA | 3731 | 678 | .... | .... | 11th March. |
| MACEDONIA | 2277 | 424 | 16th Feb. | 26th Feb. | 8th April. |
| TRINACRIA | 2107 | 424 | 16th Mar. | 25th Mar. | 17th May. |
| also— | | | | | |
| EUROPA | 2277 | 424 | will sail from Bombay on or about | | 10th June. |
| NDIA | 2289 | 500 | do | do | 10th July. |
| ACEDONIA | 2272 | 486 | do | do | 10th August |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

| | RATES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. | SUEZ. |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

*(To leave end of April.)*

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, both in the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

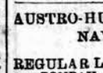
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STRAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

| | Tons. | P. H. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ETTORE, | 3,800, | 400, | on 10th April 1876. |
| JUPITER, | 3,124, | 400, | on 25th April 1876. |

A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.
Ditto on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 ... | £25 0 ... | £18 0 |
| To Port Said | £33 0 ... | £25 10 ... | £12 5 |
| To Suez | £30 0 ... | £24 0 ... | £12 5 |
| To Aden | £17 0 ... | £13 0 ... | £ 6 15 |

(Can also be had separately if required.)

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,793,300.

POLICIES ISSUED AND CLAIMS PROMPTLY PAID BY KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

National Bank Buildings.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-12-3 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.

Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.

Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Secretary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, MARCH 28,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS,
PYGMALION & GALATEA,
BURLESQUE OF ALADDIN.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.
BENEFIT OF MISS ROZA COOPER.
THURSDAY, MARCH 30.
BENEFIT OF MISS BENISON.
FRIDAY, MARCH 31.
BENEFIT OF THE MISSES GRAY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FORT THEATRE.

APOLLO STREET,
(ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.)
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 28TH MARCH.
THE STAR COMPANY
IN COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE.
THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH
J. MADDISON MORTON'S FARCE,
BETSY BAKER;
To conclude with H. Byron's Burlesque Extravaganza of
EURYDICE,
OR LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE.
NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES; AND
SONG AND DANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1.

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

Manager—Mr. H. WILLIAMS.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,

32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaux of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also Tobacconists. Fresh Turkish Cigarettes made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly. Best Turkish Tobacco and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 469 of 1875.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, &c. ....Plaintiff.

vs.

CURSETJEE DADABHOY and others .....Defendants.

In the proclamation which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, for "the FOURTH STOREY and LOFT," read "the WHOLE HOUSE, situated in Bora Musjid Lane, &c."

T. BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th March 1876.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

શ્રી મથરાજ ખુઠનાપ્રેરિડ સ્પીનીગ એન્ડ વીવીગ મીલસ કમપની, લીમીટિડ.

NOTICE is hereby given to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 (Seventy-five) per whole and Rs. 18¾ (Eighteen and twelve annas) per quarter Share is declared PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on and after the 28th day of March 1876.

Shareholders are requested to produce their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

હા. મુલજી જેઠાભાઈ કમપની.

*i. e.* MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

PROPOSED PENSION FUND.

THE following OFFICERS have kindly consented to form a COMMITTEE to DRAW UP a SCHEME on the Report of the Actuary :—

| | |
|---|---|
| C. GIBBS, Esq. | C. KYTE, Esq. |
| W. FLETCHER, Esq. | R. G. OXENHAM, Esq. |
| W. HAMILTON, Esq. | R. B. PITT, Esq. |
| W. HUGGINS, Esq. | A. SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq. |
| ADERJEE JEWANJEE, Esq. | NAGOBA SONOBA, Esq. |
| R. B. JOYNER, Esq. | W. WALLINGER, Esq. |

If any body has any suggestions to offer I trust that he will send them to me at Poona between the 1st April and 8th of July. Definite proposals will be laid before those interested in July.

FREDERIC L. OLDSMID.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SAROANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDAL.—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Manufactures, Vols. *new Edition*, 1875 | 65 12 |
| Adcock's Engineer's Pocket-book for 1876 | 3 12 |
| Engineer's and Contractor's Pocket-book, 1876 | 3 12 |
| Year Book of Facts for 1876 | 1 12 |
| Star Ready Reckoner for 1876 | 6 12 |
| Ceylon; a general description: Historical, Physical, and Statistical, 2 Vols. | 17 8 |
| Richardson's Disease of Modern Life | 8 0 |
| Balfour's Clinical Lectures in Diseases of the Heart and Arota | 7 8 |
| Draper's History of Intellectual Development of Europe, 2 Vols. | 7 0 |
| Natives of Yarkand with Hunting Hawks | 10 0 |
| Habitations of Man in all ages; by Viollet le Duc | 7 8 |
| Sport in Abyssinia; by the Earl of Mayo | 17 8 |
| Blyth's Dictionary of Hygiene and Public Health | 3 0 |
| Thackeray's Students' Quarters, or Paris 35 years since, Illustrated | 4 12 |
| Marshall's Military Bandaging | 4 12 |
| Tanner's Manual of Clinical Medicine, edition 1876 | 6 12 |
| The Great Divide; Travels in the Upper Yellowstone; by Lieut. Doane (Dr) on Stethometry | 3 12 |
| Airy's Notes on the Easlier Hebrew Scriptures | 6 8 |
| Corry's Shadows of Coming Events | 3 4 |
| The Queen of the Colonies, or Queensland as I knew it | 8 12 |
| Radcliff's Vital Motion as a Mode of Physical Motion | 5 8 |
| Lytton's Parasina the Spartan | 6 8 |
| Buckley's Short History of Natural Science | 5 12 |
| Wheeler's History of India, Vol. 4, Part I. | 8 12 |
| Cox's General History of Greece | 4 12 |
| Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, new cheap edition, 3 Vols. | 17 8 |
| Gladstone's Church of England and Ritualism | 1 4 |
| London Society, Vol. July to Dec. 1875 | 6 8 |
| Flint on Phthisis | 10 0 |
| From the Hebrides to the Himalayas, 18 months' wanderings; by C. G. Cumming, 2 Vols. | 26 0 |
| Fort's Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry | 2 8 |
| Spain; by Baron Ch. Davallier, Illustrated by Gustave Dore | 33 0 |
| Atchley's Engineer's and Contractor's Price Book | 3 12 |
| Stock's Company, Battalion and Brigade Drill, all in 1 Vol. | 3 4 |
| Mutiny Acts and Articles of War, 1875 | 2 8 |
| Field Exercise Pocket edition 1874 | 0 12 |
| Queen's Regulations, edition 1873 | 0 12 |
| Manual of Artillery Exercise 1874 | 0 4 |
| Infantry Sword Exercise, edition 1875 | 0 8 |
| British Army in 1875; by R. Holms, 2 Vols. | 3 0 |
| Regulations for the Army Hospital Corps, Issued July 1875 | 0 12 |
| Sinnott's Military Catechism; by Moulton, edition 1874 | 2 0 |
| Buckley's Modern Naval Hygiene | 1 4 |
| East India Complete Railway Booker | 3 12 |
| Braddon's (Miss) Hostages to Fortune | 1 4 |
| Trollope's The Secretan's Household | 1 4 |
| Ware's Rijou Gazetteer of the World | 1 4 |
| Levers, Harry Lorrequer, Jack Hinton, Illustrated edition ..... each..... | 2 4 |
| (Others will follow uniform) | |
| Macnamara's Manual of the Diseases of the Eye, 3rd edition 1876 | 8 0 |
| Russell's The Book of Authors, a collection of Criticisms, Anecdotes, &c. | 1 8 |
| Pavy's Treatise on Food and Dietetics, 2nd edition 1875 | 9 8 |
| Dittmar's Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis | 3 4 |
| Milne's Manual of Materia Medica | 4 12 |
| Nautical Almanac 1876 | 3 0 |
| Cavendish on Whist, 10th edition, 1875 | 3 4 |
| Spon's Workshop Receipts, new edition, 1876 | 3 4 |
| Enquire Within unon Everything 1875 | 1 12 |
| Tanner's Index of Diseases, new edition, 1876 | 6 12 |

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...ESS of grief, so Falstaff says, ...ieves follies up like a bladder, ...come to the CLARENDON, ...'ll go look at the statues;

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1a | Cabinet | Portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in undress uniform of the Rifle Brigade | 2 0 | 51 | 10 by 12 | Camp Burheene, Terai | 2 8 each. |
| | | | | 52 | 10 by 12 | Camp Ucha Gaun, do | |
| | | | | 53 | Cabinet | | |
| 1 | Ditto | His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Staff at the Saluting Point, Camp of Exercise, Delhi | 1 0 | 54 | Ditto | Bits in Camp, Terai | |
| | | | | 55 | Ditto | | |
| 2 | 10 by 12 | View of the Camp, Delhi | 2 8 | 56 | Ditto | | |
| 3 | 10 by 12 | Interior of His Royal Highness's Durbar Tent, Delhi | 2 8 | 57 | Ditto | Native Officers and men, 3rd Ghoorkas | |
| | | | | 58 | Ditto | Men and women of Thibet | |
| 4 | Cabinet | Group of Officers and men of the 11th Bengal Cavalry on horse back | 1 0 each. | 59 | Ditto | Seaher men and women with presents for His Royal Highness | 1 0 each. |
| 5 | Ditto | Ditto ditto ditto | | 60 | Ditto | Beegars of Thibet | |
| 6 | Ditto | Ditto ditto dismounted | | 61 | Ditto | Royal Party leaving camp on Elephants | |
| 7 | 10 by 12 | 11th Bengal Cavalry on Parade | 3 0 | 62 | Ditto | Hunting Cheetah | |
| 8 | Cabinet | His Royal Highness's Elephant with State Trappings | 1 0 each. | 63 | Ditto | Mr. Barlett's (Naturalist) skinning His Royal Highness's first Tiger in Nepaul | |
| 9 | Ditto | His Royal Highness's Camel Orderlies | | 64 | Ditto | Group of His Royal Highness with Sir Jung Ramsay and Party | |
| 10 | Ditto | Delhi Ekka | | | | | |
| 11 | 10 by 12 | Group. His Royal Highness and Officers of the 10th Royal Hussars on Parade | 3 0 | 65 | 10 by 12 | Camp Sisoona Terai | |
| | | | | 66 | 10 by 12 | Camp Bombasea | 2 8 each. |
| 12 | 10 by 12 | 10th Royal Hussars on Parade | 3 0 | 67 | 10 by 12 | A sit in the Camp Bombasea | |
| 13 | Cabinet | Triumphal Arch at Railway Station, Lahore | | 68 | 10 by 12 | View up the Sardah River looking towards the Nepaul Frontier | |
| 14 | Ditto | Government House, Lahore | | | | Jung Pershad, Sir Jung Bahadoor's Fighting Elephant | 3 0 |
| 15 | Ditto | Camel Carriage | | 70 | 10 by 12 | | |
| 16 | Ditto | Natives of Yarkand with Hunting Hawks | 1 0 each. | 71 | Cabinet | Ditto Ditto | |
| | | | | 72 | Ditto | Ditto Ditto | |
| 17 | Ditto | Group of Beloochis | | 73 | Ditto | Captured Elephant and his Warders | 1 0 each. |
| 18 | Ditto | Group of Gudees (Natives of Chamba) | | 74 | Ditto | Ditto Ditto | |
| 19 | Ditto | Group of Dancing Guddees | | 75 | Ditto | Ditto Ditto | |
| 20 | Ditto | Ditto second position | | 76 | 10 by 12 | First day's sport in Nepaul (7 Tigers) | 3 0 |
| 21 | Ditto | Group of Pa'han Chiefs | | 77 | Cabinet | Sir Jung Bahadoor's Female Servants | |
| 22 | Ditto | Group of Beloochi Chiefs | | 78 | Ditto | Women of Thibet | 1 0 each. |
| 23 | 10 by 12 | Montgomery Hall, Lahore | 2 8 | 79 | Ditto | Nepaulese Outpost | |
| 24 | 10 by 12 | His Royal Highness's Tent, Agra | 2 8 | 80 | Ditto | Ditto Soldiers | |
| 25 | 10 by 12 | General View of the Prince of Wales' Camp, Agra | 2 8 | 81 | Ditto | Ditto Huntsmen | |
| 26

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH MARCH 1876.

WITH the exception of a quotation of 5d. per lb. for Good Fair Omrawuttee, February-March shipment Canal, Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday evening as regards the Liverpool Cotton Market is merely a counterpart of what we noticed in our columns this morning.

From New York Saturday's telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 13¼ cents; May shipments at 13⅝ cents, an advance of 1/16 cent per lb. Gold and Exchange on London were unchanged. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts ..... .. | 10,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept..... .. | 3,706,000 | 3,159,000 | 3,870,000 |

Coffee in London was unchanged on Saturday. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 10s. and Cochin 5s. per ton higher. Bombay Linseed is quoted 3d. higher, Ferozepore Rapeseed 1s. 3d. per quarter lower. On the week Calcutta Linseed has advanced 6d. while Rapeseed has declined 1s. per quarter.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was the turn higher in London on Saturday, Fours being quoted at 83¾ ; Fours-and-a-half at 84 ; and Fives-and-a-half at 86. Indian Bank shares are unaltered in value throughout, with the exception of Orientals which are £2 per share higher.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows Total Coin £75,000,000 against £73,875,000 ; Notes in Circulation £97,500,000 against £98,500,000 on the previous week.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 25th instant compares with the statement of the 18th instant as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Treasury Balance at H. O. Inc. Rs | | 15,29,248 | |
| Do Do Branches ..... Inc. ,, | | 3,12,188 | |
| Deposits ..... Dec. ,, | | 8,51,394 | |
| Government Securities ..... Inc. ,, | | 1,76,112 | |
| Loans ..... ,, ,, | | 9,13,880 | |
| Bills Discounted..... Inc. ,, | | 10,14,515 | |
| Cash with Correspondents ..... Dec. ,, | | 1,35,750 | |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... Dec. ,, | | 11,59,880 | |

These alterations show a marked increase in the public demand for accommodation, the total withdrawals being nearly 28 lacs during the week; and although 18 lacs have come in against this through the Government account, the uncertainty felt respecting Council Drafts and the amount which the Bank may have to meet for telegraphic transfers necessarily deprives this of a great portion of its value as an addition to the resources of the Bank. Possibly the Government may be prepared to strengthen their account should any amount be sold by wire on the 5th, but as it stands the position with the possibility we have pointed out in view is by no means strong, and justifies apprehensions of a more stringent market than we now have.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet with only a very moderate business doing and no material alteration in rates. If anything, the Banks have shown rather more willingness to buy and for private paper a partial decline of 1-16d. per rupee has been established but Bank Bills are unchanged. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand. | .. | 1s. 8 7-16d. per Rupee |
| Ditto, 6 months' sight | .. | 1s. 8 13 16d. ,, |
| Credits, 6 months' sight | .. | 1s. 8 13-16 to 1s. ,, |
| Documents, 6 months' sight | .. | 1s. 8 7-8 ,, |

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unchanged, say, demand 99¼ ; 60 days sight 98½ to ¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone no marked change in values, but owing to stronger accounts from Calcutta the enquiry here to-day has been much more active especially amongst native buyers. We call Fours Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 99½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day as a general rule has been dull and declining, but Bank of Bombays have been an exception, transactions having taken place at an advance of a half per cent. Land Companies are unaltered and in Press Shares the only movements have been a decline of Rs. 15 in New Berars and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is dull and tending downwards. We quote a decline of Rs. 35 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 10 in Flemings, Rs. 10 in Hindustans, Rs. 20 in Jewraj Balloos, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits and Rs. 5 per share in Orientals.

COTTON to-day has been unaltered in price, only a very small business having been done, but there are still some March deliveries to be covered which prevent rates giving way. Purchases of Mowa are reported at Rs. 195, but in Omrawuttee descriptions we do not hear of any operations of importance. The receipts for the three days are 19,633 bales.

FREIGHTS to-day continue quiet but steady at previous rates. The s. s. Robert has been fixed for [illegible] Cotton ... 1-9 Wheat, and other fixtures are being done by the different steamers on the berth at £2 per ton. By sail there is decidedly less enquiry and a weaker tendency is apparent especially for forward loading.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with only a very small business passing. We make no change in rates and buyers are by no means eager operators.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Number of Shares | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Banks. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 800,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank ..... | 97 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 10 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,400xd |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bombay New. | 690 |
| 5,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 do. | Bank of Madras ..... | 1,200 |
| 50,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China | 175 |
| 40,000 | 281½ | all | 6 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 300 |
| 40,000 | 40 | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 105 |
| 80,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | National Bank of India. | 119 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 13 do. | Oriental Bank..... | 515 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,070 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | 40 | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 75 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p.a. | Mazagon Land ..... | 575 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | 750 | 48 do. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 195 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 21 8 7-8 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 103 |
| | £20 | 13 3 1-16 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares..... | 13⅜ |
| | £20 | 6 5 7-8 | do. | Ditto ..... | 72 |
| | £20 | 11 13 1 | do. | Ditto ..... | 12 |
| | £10 | 4 1 1-16 | do. | B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| | £10 | 19 6 9-16 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... | 245 |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 25th March compared with the statement issued on 18th March :—

| LIABILITIES. | 18th March. Rs. | 25th Mar. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital. | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of do. do. ..... ,, 50,00,000 | | |
| | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ..... | 17,75,000 | 17,75,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... | 1,11,05,898 | 1,26,34,934 |
| Do. do. at Branches. | 15 06,826 | 18,19,024 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 1,26,51 862 | 1,18,00 468 |
| Post Bills ..... | 50,167 | 49,218 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ..... | 5,29,277 | 3,44,400 |
| | 3,76,18,790 | 3,84,23,104 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 45,14,258 | 46,90,370 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ..... | 18,05,214 | 18,01,647 |
| Loans on Security of ... do. | 33,20,697 | 42,34,487 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ..... | 13,112 | 10,873 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | 1,39,82,101 | 1,49,97,116 |
| Stamps ..... | 4,356 | 4,333 |
| Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,14,751 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000 | 3,79,771 | 3,79,751 |
| Bullion ..... | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 3,99,780 | 2,64 010 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | 1,32,00 891 | 1,20,60,711 |
| | 3,76,18,790 | 3,84,23,104 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE LATONA, 270 tons, Captain E. H. Tidmarsh, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE S. S. GOLDEN HORN, 1,023 tons, Captain J. Bedder, sailed yesterday for Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 32,763 owts. linseed.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO CO.'S S. S. ASIA, 974 tons, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Genoa, &c., in ballast.

THE BRIG CENTAURUS, 214 tons, Captain G. Garnier, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Mauritius (February 4th), brought a cargo of 3,347 bags sugar.

THE S. S. OCEAN, 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and two hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE WINDSOR, 1,450 tons, Captain J. O. [illegible], arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (November 12th), calling at Galle, with a cargo of 1,992 tons coals.

THE SELWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 26 h instant from Coast with a general cargo and eight first class and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE SPEED, 1476 tons, Captain J. Owen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Owen and children and Major and Mrs. Morse children and ayah.

THE P. N. Co.'s s. s. COMMELLA, 549 tons, Captain Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Hon'ble Mr. Smart, Hon'ble Mr. Wheatley, Capt. Traser, Mr. Wheatcroft, Mr. Molouraux, and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE P. N. Co.'s s. s. VINDORA, 315 tons, Captain Watters, sailed yesterday for Kattywar and Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Karrachee.—Capt. and Mrs. Smee, Lieut. Massy, Surg. Major and Mrs. Penington, and two servants, Asst. Apothy. Cleaves, and three hundred and ninety-one deck passengers for different portr.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Commella (s) ..... | Sharp..... | Bussorah, Mar 8. |
| | Gorun (s) ..... | Baker..... | Mandvee, Mar 25. |
| | A S Davis..... | Ford ..... | Liverpool, Nov 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Pekin (s) ..... | Woolcott ..... | Southampton. |
| | Golden Horn (s) .... | Bedder ..... | Portsaid. |
| | Yeddo (s) ..... | Owen ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Vingoria (s)..... | Bretton..... | K. Coast & Kurrachee. |
| | Baron Colonsay .... | Filgate ..... | Liverpool. |

The barque Latona, Tidmarsh, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pehlwan, for Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Asia, for Genoa, &c.
Steamer Orma, for Coast and Cutch.
Ship Prince Frederick, to Liverpool.

### CALCUTTA.

| Mar. | ARRIVALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Avagree (s)..... | Allen ..... | Sandoway, Mar 18. |
| | India (s) ..... | Henderson .. | Singapore, Mar 6 |
| | Jamaica ..... | Turner ..... | Algoa bay, Dec 6. |

| Mar. | DEPARTURES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Scotia (s)..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Celt (s)..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Pilot (s)..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Ouriah (s)..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Indian Merchant ... | ..... | ..... |
| | Atalanta ..... | ..... | ..... |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th March.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected ..... | 29·922 |
| Temperature of the Air..... | 81·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 73 1 |
| Dew Point ..... | 69 5 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·684 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 2·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ..... | 86·0 |
| Minimum do. do ..... | 75·1 |
| General Direction of wind.....NW, NNW, N, NNW. NW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours..... | 392 |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—531 bundles sheet iron, A Goolam Hoosen.
Juno s—20 cases stout, Acerjee Dorabjee.
Zealot—1,253 bundles bar iron, Damoder Pragjee; 607 bundles hoop iron, Abdool Hosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Abydos s—30 bottles quick-silver S P Framjee ; 4 bales printing paper, 1 case printed books and 1 case copper foil, Bh coo Sezba and Co.
Cerdic s—4 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—4 cases oilmanstore and 50 cases claret, B M Punthakey ; 5 cases champagne, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cape Verde—575 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Persia—131 cwts myrabollams, Motee Jatha.
Turkish Empire—74 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee.
Khedive—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Yeddo s—284 cwts myrabollams Sewjee Kessowjee; 50 cwts myrabollams and 50 cwts nux-vomica, Poonja Nurseo.
Nubia s—332 cwts gum, Shewjee Kessowjee.
Crocodile s—150 cwts coir yarn, Mocjee Hurridass; 46 bales wool, Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy ; 101 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee ; 129 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee.
H Haarfager s—7 bales wool, Dossbhoy Mugon ; 8.0 bales cotton, Palli Ruchee ; 180 bales cotton, Bhuwandass Pursotumdass and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 40 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 106 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.
Dunraven s—200 bales hemp, Jewandass Dwarkadass ; 130 bales hemp, 1 aljee Nur s ; 30 bales hemp, Mucha radass Muthoo ; 140 bales cotton, Luckmeechund Roopchund ; 42 bales wool, Curseondass Vulubdass ; 48 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 30 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 40 bales wool, Mowjee Koorpal ; 40 bales wool, Nursee Megjee ; 50 bales wool, Mahadewdass Ludha ; 30 bales wool, Dossabhoy Mugon ; 20 bales cotton, Nobrai Nurotumdass ; 700 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Purhutt Welljee ; 121 bales cotton, Purdhan Sewjee ; 66 bales cotton, Crushanjee Ramjee ; 206 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 48 bales cotton, Wookurd Khetsee ; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee ; 180 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Kempbell Mitchell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia s—4 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 7 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakha ; 49 cases oilmanm, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 92 cases oilmanm, Allana Munjee ; 5 bales hides, M Jehangeer ; 3 bales hides, E Spinner and Co.
Dahlia s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 5 cases shawls, H Atawala.

FOR HAVRE.

Rialto—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Partha,—200 cwts bones, N H Essa.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emperor—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Gadshill—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Queen of Ceylon—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kingston s—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

J B Walker s—[illegible] cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Madras s—175 cwts horns, Caduc Asmail.
Agra s—541 bags wheat, Nagjee Nanjee.
Sumatra—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bags tea seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 510 cwts coffee, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—562 bales cotton, Carrimbhoy Ebram.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1304 Dahlia (s). Joy—Knoop & Co.
1033 Nubia (s). Hall—P. & O. Co.
1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 10th April.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1794 British Ambassador, Davis—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1774 Thermopylæ, Menzies, Rowlands—Mackenzie & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchi, Steuart & Co.
1400 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1849 Prince Leboo, Pinco—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncar—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Fowles—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague—Ewart, Latham & Co.
810 Twilight, Delargy—E. Bates & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

861 Caradoc (s), Young—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1044 Dunraven (s), Can—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1856 Harald Haarfager (s), Holtberg—The Captain.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1047 Dinapore, Yexley—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR GLOUCESTER.

1090 Aberaman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

713 Arabella, Jones—Gaddum and Co.
1022 Berteaux, Davis—Farnham & Co.
1880 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
920 Gad's Hill, Ryan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphery—Killick, Nixon & Co.
930 Kingston (s), Chitham.
1050 Madras (s), North.
1527 Parthia, McAllister—Killick, Nixon & Co.
922 Romulus (s), Haigh.
1153 Seringapatam, Carrey—Wallace & Co.
998 St. George, Hall.

FOR HAVRE.

1979 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
952 Miningu, Phillips—Finlay, Muir & Co.
916 Octavia, Thwaits.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

945 Medeline (s), Banff—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1166 Rialto, Babot—W. Nicol & Co.
1454 Xantho (s), Edwards—W Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Babot—Mails, 3rd April.

FOR ANTWERP.

1083 Dover Castle, Colber—Finlay, Muir & Co.
962 Timour, Robbins.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1220 Gad's Hill (s), Rauton.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1160 Asoff (s) Yawnawater—W. Nicol & Co.
973 J. B. Walker (s), Green.
854 Opah (s), Dickens—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1363 Sumatra (s), Cabacara—C. Grondona.
Asia (s) Serra—C. Grondona.

FOR FALMOUTH.

370 Emperor, Johnson.
388 Excelsior, Edgar.
422 Queen of Ceylon, Scott—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

575 Ville de Marseilles, Let.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1076 Lumley Castle (s), Brown.

FOR AUSTRALYA.

1263 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1153 Issabella Mott—Grave,

FOR MOULMEIN.

934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
1374 Statelie.

FOR HONGKONG.

1746 Hindostan (s), Rockell—Mails, 4th April.

FOR MUSCAT.

432 Corolin, Wilson.

FOR ALLEPEY.

7951 City of Aberdeen Scale.

NOT FIXED

1899 A. S. Davis. Ford.
1971 Aldergrove, Fullerton.
1232 Bargany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Lathe m & Co.
1339 Bulwark, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1290 British Army, Wilkinson—R. St uart & Co.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. For es & Co.
1009 C. E. Southard, Beattie—Farnham & Co.
1558 Circassian, Clarke—Pelly & Co.
986 Conuett (s), Whittaker—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
910 Cordilla (s), Robertson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Centaure, Carner.
1111 Egbert (s), Harvey—N. Manockjee & Co.
933 Empyrean, Got.
2228 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—R Nicol & Co.
1020 Juan (s), Pexton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
271 Latona, Tidmarsh—Framjee Sands & Co.
851 Lauderdale, Rice—Sir Chas. F rbes & Co.
1060 Mabel (s), Dinsdale—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1510 Mcimorby, McKay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1382 Phineas Pendleton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
378 Rosetta.
1128 Rover Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.
1498 Stornaway, Storm.
781 St. Andrew, Dick.
784 Scotia (s), Tilmouth.
1572 Valiant, Durham—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Wanata, Bray—Farnham & Co.
626 Wall's Castle, Brown—The Captain.
Windsor, Reames.

### ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
4173 Crocodile (s) 3, Shaw.
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Evans.
Diamond (s), Bream quet.
1160 Dwarka, Peck.
528 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
Ribchester (s) 4, Clayton.
1514 Vestal, Hand.

### COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algoar, Nacoda.
850 Bombay Packet, Nacoda.
534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1126 Fatty Mubarak, Nacoda.
61 Meer Nasir, Nacoda.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Heffernan, Surg. Fombay 25th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 26.

Fraser Lieut, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry.
Wright, Cap tain, Genl Staff, on Med Board.
Bow, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Med Dept from Shillong.
Wade, Lieut. Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Wace, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jhelum.
Baker, M jor, Beng l 6th Cavalry, on furlough, from Sitapore.
Robinson, Lieut, Beng l 1-14th Regt, on leave, from Sitapore.
Bartram, Lieut, Bengal R E, on leave, from Roorkee.
Tuson, Surg Major, Bengal 16th Cavalry, on leave, from Bareilly.

MARCH 27.

Molinux, Lieut, Bombay 26th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lynch, Captain, Bombay 25th Regt N I, on leave, from Mhow.
Strong, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Lindesay, Sub-Lieut, Bengal R Scott, to join, to Meean Meer.

MARCH 26.

Dwyer, Vet Surg, Bengal R B A, to join, from Morar.
Philips, Vet Surg, Bengal R H A, to join, to Meerut.
Hale, Major, Bengal 1-6th Fusiliers, to join, to Roorkee.
Robert, Capt, Bengal R A, to join, to Simla.

MARCH 27.

Samuells, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Spinner, Captain, Madras 31st Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Wastall, Major and Pay Mr, Bengal 6th Regt, to join, to Roorkee.
Dougall, Lieut Col Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Shiel, Captain, Bombay R A, to join, to Kirkee.
Clair, Lieut, Bombay R E, to join, to Kirkee.
Founes, Captain, Bengal 14th Foot, to join, to Sitapore.
Brownrigg, Captain, Bengal 4th Rifle Brigade, to join, to Umballa.
Anderson, Captain, Madras 8th Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Bartram, Lieut, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Bow, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Penington, Surg Major, Bombay 58th Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Ware, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Lake, Lieut, Bombay R H A, to join, to Kirkee.
Baker, Major, Bengal 6th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Robinson, Captain, Bengal 1-14th Foot, on leave, to England.
Leigh, Sub Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.
Gilgbrist, Sub Lieut, Bengal 60th Rifles, to join, to Meerut.
Sinclair, Captain, Bombay 30th Regt, on leave, to England.
Holiday, Capt. Bombay R A, to join, to Kirkee.
Cathcart, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Powlett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Rivaz, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Crawford, Major, Bengal 1-6th Foot, to join, to Delhi.

MARCH 27.

Wratislaw, Capt, Madras 22nd Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

*(North-Western Provinces Gazette, March 25.)*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr C E Yeatman, Dist Supt of Police, Jalaun, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st April, 1876.
Mr L F McMullin, Dist Supt of Police, Basti, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st April, 1876.
Lieut-Lt R J Young, Dist Supt of Police, Ghazipur, one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 8th of Feb 1876.

In continuation of notification in this Dept, No 78A, dated 3rd March, 1876, Mr R Foster, Inspr of Police, Aligarh, held charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Etah, during the absence of Mr C B Kenyon, on special duty at Agra, from the 20th Jan to 7th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr R L Heanessey, Asst. Dist Supt of Police, Gorakhpur, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Ghazipur, during the absence on leave of Local-Lt R J Young.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No 76A, dated 16th Jan 1876, Mohammad Kazim, Depy Coll., Aligarh, leave on medical certificate for four months, with effect from the 21st Dec 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the under-mentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Mr J A Mercer, Asst Coll 1st class, Aligarh, to be invested with the powers described in section 10 of Act XVIII of 1873, to be exercised within that Dist.

One month's preparatory leave to enable him to appear before a Med Board at Allahabad, in view to proceeding to Europe on furlough, is granted to Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, Ganges Navigation Works Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C J Sheridan, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is posted to the charge of the Ghazipur Dist, Benares Provincial Division, *vice* Babu Khetheeram Bose.

Mr W A Faulkner, Temporary Supvsr, 2nd grade, Special Drainage Works Division, is permitted to resign his appointment.

With reference to Notification No 203E, dated 10th Feb 1876, Mr A C Crampton Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left the Archæological Division on the 8th inst, and joined the Muttra and Bathras Light Railway on the 10th idem.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Kishen Dutt, Probationary Accountant, 4th grade, Basti Dist, Benares Provincial Division, with effect from the 24th Feb 1876.

With reference to Notification No 151E, dated 22nd Jany last, Jawahir Singh, Overseer, 1st grade, joined the Saharanpur Dist, Meerut Provincial Division, on the forenoon of 1st instant.

Special leave for three months, from 1st April, 1876, or such portion thereof as he may require of it, is granted to Mr P H Brown, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Bhongaon Division, Upper Ganges Canal, under P W Code, II iv, 28, to enable him to study the Bengalee language.

Furlough on medical certificate for nine months is granted to Mr H G McKinney, Asst Exer, 1st grade, transferred to N W Provinces, with reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 94, dated 25th Feb 1876 the under entioned Asst Engr transferred from the Punjab to the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept, for duty in the Provinces, are posted as follows :—

Mr A C Newcombe, B A, 2nd grade, to the Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal.
Mr T W Scott, 2nd grade, to 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, N W Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J F Lumsden, Mag and Colr, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April, 1876.
Col J Davidson, Depy Comr, Jhansi, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 2nd April, 1876.
Maj G Plowden, Cant Mag, Meerut, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th March, 1876.
Mr R J Leeds, Joint Mag Agra, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st May, 1875.
Mr F Giles, Asst Mag, and Colr, Allahabad, special leave on urgent private affairs for 6 months, with effect from the 1st April, 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.
H H the Lt Gov has been pleased to make the following [illegible]
Mr S Boulton, Offg Under-Secy to Govt, to officiate as Depy Comr, Jhansi, during the absence of Mr Jhansi, to leave of Col J Davidson, or until further orders.
The Rev W D Cowley, missionaries have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, to be Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra, vice the Rev A Robinson.
During the absence of Mr J S Mackintosh or until further orders :—
Mr R Smeaton, Offg Under-Secy to Govt, to officiate as Junior Secy, Mr A Macmillan, Offg Asst Secy, to officiate as Under-Secy. Mr E Stack, 2nd Asst Secy, to officiate as 1st Asst Secy, and Mr T W Holderness, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as 2nd Asst Secy.
From 5th Febr. 1876, the date on which Mr E Colvin resumed charge of the Moradabad Dist : Mr P Walley, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade, and Mr J Quinn, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.
From 8th Feb 1876 the date on which Mr E Colvin made over charge of the Moradabad Dist to Mr P Walley, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade, and Mr J Quinn, Asst Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Colr, and Mr J Quinn, Asst Magt to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade.
From 10th Feb, 1876, the date on which Mr H G Ross made over charge of the Dehra Dun Dist to Mr Barstow, Mr J Smith Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade, and Mr W Evans, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Maj, 2nd grade.
From 10th Feb, 1876, the date on which Mr C W Moore made over charge of the Bareilly Dist to Mr J Quinn—Mr G S D Dale, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade, and Mr J Kennedy, Asst Mag, 2nd grade.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg J Cleghorn, Junior Civil Surg, Allahabad, who reported his return from furlough on the 10th March, 1875, the usual subsidiary leave.
Surg Maj C Hatchell, Civil Surg, Jaunpur, the usual preparatory leave of absence, for 3 months before the 1st April Board at Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.
In continuation of Notification No 155A, dated the 13th March, 1876, Surg J Cleghorn, Junior Civil Surg, Allahabad, to be Civil Surg of Naini Tal, with effect from the date of taking charge.
In continuation of Notification No 1892A, dated 26th April 1875, Surg D Wilkie to be confirmed in his appointment as Junior Civil Surg, Allahabad, vice Surg J Cleghorn.
Third-class Asst Surg Hiram Chander Das, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal, to the charge of the Soldier Dispensary at Muzaffarnagar, with effect from the 1st Feb 1876.

## HIGH COURT.—28TH MARCH.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

SHORT CAUSES.

315-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Poonjabhoy Mayaram and another *vs* Toolsiram Khooshaldass and another.
689-75—Fletcher and Smith—Aga Shaik Hussen Bebanee *vs* Hajee Mahomed Hossein, and others.
11-76—In person—Crestna Rungapa *vs* Virchund Motee and others.
17-76—Lynch and Tobin—Peroshaw Pestonjee *vs* Sajan Currim and others.
43-76—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad S and W Co Ld *vs* Mowjee Veeram.
74-76—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad S and W Co Ld *vs* Anundjee Viram.
75-76—Prescot and Winter—James Stuart and others *vs* Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia.

LONG CAUSES.

304-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nuthmull Gordhundass *vs* Gunshamdass Jaypaldass—Rimington, Hore and Langley
656-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hurgovundas *vs* Coobердass and others *vs* Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
562-75—A Framjee—Rustomjee Dossabhoy and another *vs* Ratonbai widow.

Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

576-75—Fletcher and Smith—The D P S and Weaving Co Ld *vs* Ramlluh Vassumbhoy M—J Cama.
36-76—Crawford and Bosrey—Dharsey Hemraj *vs* Soonderjee Jaitha—Tyabjee and Sayani.
79-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Anandoola bin Hamidoolla *vs* Karim Momed B.
85-76—Jefferson and Payne—Parvutibai *vs* Bai Ladcore.

LONG CAUSES.

369-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar, Hajee Mahomed *vs* Hajee Vydina Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and NN K—Part heard.
425-75—Mr Fletcher—Bhawanishunker *vs* Cassinath Bhasker—Mr Nana N K.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—Smale—Lavi Huskel and others *vs* Dadajee alias Reuben Mosajee—In person.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others *vs* Dadajee alias Reuben Mosajee—In person.
Ezekiel Solomon *vs* Claimaint—Muljee and B.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

616-75—Janardhun and Chanbhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass *vs

## FLEET.

...t Bombay on Saturday, ...proceeding to England round ...Hope, put back into harbour, ...stoppage being that small-pox had ...mongst the crew. When she arrived in ...t again yesterday afternoon, there were two ...cases of small-pox on board, besides four or five ...cases of sickness which are at present doubtful. ...e Doris now lies at the far side of the harbour, apart from the other shipping in the port.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Sothhampton—Lieut Robinson, Mr H B Morrison, Mr. and Mrs Holloway and two children. Mr John Yorke and the Rev J Brunsdon.

For Brindisi—Dr. Bow, Mrs Markham, Capt V Rivaz and Mr. B S Evans.

## AN ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD *vs.* THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the matter of a rule *nisi* granted in the above cause came on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fitcher and Smith, appeared in support of the rule and a notice of motion which had been served upon the defendants. The Advocate General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the Port Trustees.

The Advocate General, in the absence of Mr. Pigot, said the plaint, as amended, had no prayer which supported the prayer of the rule *nisi* ; and that being so, it was perfectly clear that the rule must be discharged.

His Lordship said he had intimated the other day that the rule must be discharged.

The Advocate General said that the publication by retaining the resolutions on the books was altogether another matter ; but that, independently of that, there was no prayer in the plaint to support that part of the rule, which must go. (Cites Kerr on Injunctions.) Apart from any question of law, the learned counsel submitted that the rule must go. As to the notice of motion, Mr. Marriott argued it was not the subject of an interlocutory application, but must be the subject of a trial of the suit. The Court could not before the trial come to a conclusion that the resolution was libellous. But apart from that, he submitted that the Court had no power to interfere in the libel either by way of a mandatory injunction or an interlocutory injunction.

Mr. Gill said he had already admitted that to be so in the case of an ordinary libel, and that his learned friend need not further argue the point. It had been argued *ad nauseam* by one counsel, and need not be argued again by another counsel.

The Advocate General cited authorities on this part of his argument.

His Lordship said the point that Mr. Gill argued was that, although the trustees had power to pass resolutions, they could not do so to the prejudice of a private person.

The Advocate General said that was the point he was coming to. The trustees had no more right than any private individual. But a person had a perfect right to record his opinion of the conduct of a third party in his minute book and to lock it up in his escritoire ; and the trustees had that right as much as any private individual. What right had Mr. Shepherd to come before the Court and complain of a resolution kept in the office of the trustees, unless he could show that the resolution had the effect of injuring him as a private individual ? The trustees had acted in a perfectly *bona fide* manner ; and in order to show that, the learned counsel proposed to read the affidavits of Colonel Ballard, the president, and of Mr. Manson, the secretary.

His Lordship said he had already ruled that he would not go into the merits, and he could not listen to the affidavits if they went into the merits.

The Advocate General said the plaintiff alone was to blame for the publication of the libel in the newspapers.

Mr. Gill said there were ways of publishing a libel other than in the newspapers.

His Lordship asked why the resolution, with the offensive portion of it, was sent to Mr. Shepherd, remarking that it looked like giving needless offence. The trustees might have simply communicated to him that his offer of compromise had been accepted.

The Advocate General said that was what he complained of. The Court had heard only one side of the story, and he submitted that the explanation of the trustees should be heard.

Mr. Gill said he did not object to the reading of the affidavits, and that he would place himself altogether into the Court's hands. His Lordship would notice the portions which were mere opinions and distinguish them from the facts.

The Advocate General said the letter of the trustees' solicitors gave a distinct undertaking not to publish the resolutions, and the omission of the resolutions from the excerpts furnished to the newspapers was a convincing proof of the perfect *bona fides* of the trustees and their regard for the plaintiff's feelings. The learned counsel argued that sending the letter to the plaintiff with the resolutions was no publication of the libel. The learned counsel then read the following affidavit of Colonel Ballard :—

I, John Archibald Ballard, the Chairman of the above named defendants, make oath and say—1st, that I have read the affidavits of the plaintiff sworn on the 22nd and 15th day of March 1876 ; 2nd, I say that I presided as chairman of the meeting of the defendants at the time of the passing of the resolution of the 10th February referred to in the said affidavit of the plaintiff of the 2nd March 1876 ; 3rd, I say that in passing the said resolution I, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, my colleagues and other members of the Board did and in the due and proper discharge of what we believed to be our duty as said trustees, and in the proper and legitimate exercise of our rights in that behalf ; that we believe in good faith that we had reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the transactions between us and the plaintiff ; and that it would be better in the interests of the Bombay Port Trust to avoid for the future entering into transactions with him, and that in coming to the resolution and recording the same we were actuated by no malicious or hostile motive whatever towards the plaintiff and in no way contemplated doing the plaintiff any injury in regard to his dealings with the Government or with any other person or persons whatever.

J. A. BALLARD.

Sworn at Bombay this day, the 2nd March 1876, before me, "A. R. Oliver, Commissioner."

The Advocate General then read the following affidavit of Mr. Manson :—

I, George Manson, Secretary to the defendants, make oath and say :—

I have read the affidavits of plaintiff herein sworn on the 2nd and 15th March 1876.

2. The steamer Dromedary was let on hire by the defendants to the plaintiff upon the terms mentioned in the 4th para of the said affidavit of the 2nd March 1876. The plaintiff by a letter to me, dated the 7th August 1875 applied for the steamer to be let on hire to him, which letter was replied to by that of the 9th August ; but the arrangement was not then carried out for the reason stated in the plaintiff's letter of the 10th August.

3. On the 21st September 1875, the plaintiff again applied for the steamer by a letter of that date, which with the minute thereon of the acting Chief Engineer of the defendants is hereto annexed ; and by the letter of 8 ptember 23rd, his application was accepted upon the terms of the letter of August 9th 1875, but with the additional term or stipulation therein mentioned. The steamer was handed over to the plaintiff on the 26th September 1875 ; and in answer to a letter from me, dated 29th September 1875, the plaintiff by his letter of October 1st 1875, accepted the terms contained in the letter of September 23rd 1876, which included the additional term or stipulation.

4. Shortly before the steamer was so hired to the plaintiff, she and her machinery had been completely overhauled and repaired at great expense in the Government Dockyard in Bombay, and at the Malet Slip Bunder ramp, on the Elphinstone Estate, and she was at the time she was handed over to the plaintiff in good condition both as to hull, tackle, and machinery.

5. On the 5th October 1875, the plaintiff wrote to me a letter, stating that a certain portion of the machinery therein mentioned had broken down, and reporting amongst other things that he should not be charged hire while the same was under repair. The Acting Chief Engineer of the defendants thereupon examined the broken machinery, and reported that the accident had not been occasioned by any defect in the engines, and on the 22nd October, I wrote to the plaintiff the letter of that date.

6. On the 15th November, plaintiff wrote the letter of that date, stating that the machinery had again broken down on the 4th, and that the steamer had been laid up until the 11th November, and stating that he was not responsible for defective machinery, and on the 16th November, plaintiff wrote the letter of that date, wherein he for the first time stated that the steamer required docking and cleaning.

7. On the 24th November, the Chief Engineer of the defendants made a report upon the engines of the said steamer ; and on the 3rd December I sent to the plaintiff the letter of that date.

8. On the 4th December the steamer was left by the plaintiff off Malet Bunder, and the plaintiff's servants were on the 10th December withdrawn from her. The steamer was thereupon surveyed, and it was found that to replace her in like good order and condition as when received by the plaintiff would cost about Rs. 3,000.

9. An estimate in detail of the cost of the machinery repairs made by Mr. Mathew, Chief Engineer to the Government Dockyard, and dated 6th January 1876, was obtained by the defendants. After the said estimate had been received, the plaintiff was invited by the letter of February 3rd 1876, to meet the defendants with reference to the matter in dispute appearing in the correspondence between them and upon the 4th February, an interview took place between the plaintiff and some of the defendants.

10. The plaintiff's letter of 7th February 1876, containing the terms offered by him to the defendants, which he declined in any way to modify or alter.

11. At the time the offer was made, the plaintiff was liable to the defendants in respect of the hire of the said steamer in a sum exceeding the sum of Rs. 520 offered in the letter ; and was also liable to the defendants, as I verily believe, in a still larger sum in respect of damages sustained by the said steamer while she was in his charge ; for which damage the plaintiff was and is liable to the defendants in virtue of the terms or stipulations contained in the letters of 23rd September and 1st October 1875.

12. On the 7th February 1876, a report upon the steamer made by Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Master-builder Government Dockyard, and Charles Mathew, Chief Engineer Government Dockyard, was laid before the...

13. On the 10th Febr... the resolution of that date... Before passing the said re... had laid before them the... reports, and other documents...

14. I say that the said resolution was passed, recorded, and signed in good faith and in the due and proper discharge of the defendants' duties, and in the proper and legitimate exercise of their rights in that behalf, and that the defendants, believing in good faith that they had reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the transactions between them and the plaintiff, were entitled to resolve that no further transactions should be entered into with him, and to record such resolution for the guidance of themselves, their successors, and their officers. I say that it is, as I verily believe, the case that the defendants, in passing the resolution, in no way contemplated doing the plaintiff any injury in regard to his dealings with Government, and I say that the plaintiff, in his plaint and affidavit, has ascribed to the resolution a meaning and effect not warranted by the terms thereof.

15. The resolutions in the plaintiff's affidavit mentioned were forwarded to Government under the provisions of section 14 of Act I. of 1873, and save such publication thereof, if any, as thereby took place, the defendants have in no way published the same. I submit that the occasion on which, and the circumstances under which the resolutions were passed, recorded, signed, and forwarded to Government, constitute a sufficient justification, if necessary, for the resolution being so passed, recorded, and forwarded.

16. I further submit that the plaintiff is not entitled to obtain from this Hon. Court an injunction restraining the publication of the said resolutions, or to any injunction in any manner restraining or interfering with the defendants' acts in relation to the said resolutions.

The Advocate General said he could not read without a smile the last part of the affidavit as to the plaintiff's offer to purchase the steamer at Rs. 13,000, when it was actually valued by the Government engineers at Rs. 40,000. As to the amount of the compromise, Rs. 520, it was remarked that it was ludicrously small, for the hire alone amounted to that sum ; but that the trustees accepted the offer because they wished to be done with it and to have no further transactions with plaintiff.

During the reading of Mr. Manson's affidavit, Mr. Gill pointed to the parts thereof on which he wished to cross-examine the witness.

His Lordship said the seriousness of the libel was another thing ; but it appeared that the publication of the remark that he, a man of business, was to be avoided, was a libel. If one said of a shop keeper that he was a man to be avoided, it would be a libel.

The Advocate General cited authorities in support of his view as to the circumstances under which the expression "a man was to be avoided" would be no libel. It did not necessarily mean that he was not a fair dealer, which would be a libel. The learned counsel submitted that the motion must be refused. The letters of the trustees' solicitors offered every undertaking to avoid the necessity of going before the Court ; and Mr. Marriott therefore asked that the motion be refused with costs.

Mr. Gill rose to reply on behalf of the plaintiff.

His Lordship said there could be no doubt that this was not a libel the publication of which called for an interlocutory injunction. The only point on which his Lordship wanted to be convinced was that the passing of the resolution was *ultra vires*.

Mr. Gill said he had raised the point that the resolution was *ultra vires*, as not being within the powers given to the trustees by their charter ; and it was for the trustees to show that the passing of the resolution was *intra vires*, or within the scope of the powers given them by their charter. The learned counsel said he had shown there was a foundation for exercising the jurisdiction of the Court ; but it was not to be argued that the jurisdiction could not be exercised, because it was a libel by a corporation. What the learned counsel asked the Court to restrain was the retention of the resolutions on the file, because his learned friend had not shown that they had the power to pass them. The Act did not empower them to pass a resolution on Mr. Shepherd's character. That was not on their *aggenda* ; the business before them was to accept the compromise, not to sit in judgment upon Mr. Shepherd as a private individual.

His Lordship was of opinion that it was a part of the trustees' business, in accepting the compromise, to record their opinion of the circumstances which led to it.

Mr. Gill referred to one or two authorities (cited the other day) to show that it was not within the power of the trustees to pass any opinion about anything or any person : they had no power to go out of the four corners of their charter. His learned friend had failed to show a single thing in the Act which enabled them to pass a resolution of this kind. His Lordship said the argument was it was not expressed in so many words : it was incidental to their transacting their usual business.

Mr. Gill said the Court could not go beyond an Act of Parliament. The trustees, under the Act had no power to pass a resolution of the kind. Mr. Shepherd was not their servant ; they had nothing to do with his acts as an individual ; and their passing the resolution upon his conduct or character was a perfectly gratuitous act not within the scope of their powers or duties.

The learned counsel had not finished his reply, when the case was adjourned until to-day.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 352, dated 15th March, sanctioning the estimate of the expenditure and income of the Port Trust for 1876 77, subject to such directions as the Government of India may think fit to give respecting the payment of interest on the annual deficit.

RESOLVED.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Chief Engineers dated 25th February, submitting a plan showing the sites on which he proposes that the beacons at either end of the Colaba reef should be erected. The plan has been submitted to the Harbour and Pilotage Committee and approved of by the Master Attendant.

RESOLUTION.—The estimate is sanctioned ; but before any other steps are taken, the question of the Trustees' legal power to extend the Refreshment Rooms at Apollo Bunder should be settled by a reference to the Trustees' solicitor.

## A REMARKABLE "APPEAL" TO THE NEW REFORMING SECT AMONG THE NATIVES.

THE following anonymous circular was distributed amongst the congregation assembled in the Prarthna Somaj Mandir, on its anniversary day last week :—

AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRARTHNA SOMAJ.

BRETHREN,—Your Somaj is now nine years old. You have a beautiful building and you number amongst yourselves men of rank, reputation, education and wealth. You have for the last nine years preached outwardly the True and the Living God, you have professed to give up idolatry and break the abominable barriers of the caste system. You have besides this professed to learn and teach several other minor reforms for the salvation of the soul, and the regeneration of the sinful Hindu.

From the outward appearance of your place of worship, from the sermons preached from week to week, from your outward conduct and from your professions you ought to be quite a different set of people now.

But Alas ! such is not the case. You are hypocrites. You deceive yourselves and the public. Perhaps you are at a greater distance from the Almighty than those simple and innocent idolaters whose minds are not perverted and who, though misdirected, have pure faith and true devotion.

On the day of Judgment there will be no excuse for you to plead when you stand before the Creator and the Preserver of this Universe, God Almighty whom you could have loved and adored as the only Living and the True God.

From the recent Marriage ceremonies the Small-pox processions and the Thread ceremonies, that some of your have celebrated, one cannot make out who you assemble at all in the House of God and pollute the pulpit and the seats in it. You are not Christians, you are not Mohamedans, you are not Hindus. Who are you then ? Prarthna Somajists you are not. You see one way and behave just the other way. I beseech you to see what I mean, I don't wish to insult you, I am not your enemy. I am really one who is grieved to see the unsettled state of the rule of conduct you pursue, one in words and just the other in practice. Brethren, in the name of the Almighty in whom the world lives, moves, and has its being, I entreat you to come out as real reformers and worshippers of the God of the Universe, Omnipotent, Omniscient and All Love. Moral courage you have none, hypocrisy you have enough, you can deceive human beings, but God you cannot.

He reads your minds. Do you not bow down before idols ? Do you not fear the brute force of superstition and Brahmanism ? Do you not show a want of real love for truth which alone is the salvation of your human souls ?

Break through the barrier of caste. Don't say that you have an old mother or father at home, who will be grieved. Look upon all men as your brethren, and eat and drink from all hands just as freely in public as you do in private. I entreat you to follow the dictates of your conscience in spite of trials, temptations and ex-communications. Reformers and particularly religious reformers, and more particularly the worship of the Living God requires a great sacrifice which, I assure you, you are not prepared to make.

All your movements are superficial for worldly good (if any there be) and for frail reputation. Great sacrifices were made by the reformers of Europe and India. I need not tell you that several were martyrs for the cause of reform. I emphatically assure you that you sadly want moral courage and so long as this is wanting, your Somaj, your prayers, your sham devotion will never succeed.

Oh God send Thy Spirit to these Heathen Prarthna Somaj Reformers. May they have the courage to love Thee in private as well as in the public for Thy sake only. Amen.

MORAL COURAGE AND REFORM.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1876.

Letter from the First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, No. 3, dated 18th February 1876—Forwards the Annual Report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the year ending 31st December ...

...eport shows an increase of liti... Small Causes during the past ...is much less in degree than the ...end of the preceding year. There ...instituted in 1875 than in 1874, ...ar years since the number was ...year. And again omitting 1874 ... it is eleven and twelve years respectively since the amount litigated and the income of the Court were as small as last year. And of suits under the extended jurisdiction the number this year, though it is substantially greater than that of last year, is still with the exception of last year's the smallest number ever instituted since the jurisdiction was first extended in 1864 ; and the First Judge states in his Report that the increase this year is due to an exceptional cause, namely the filing of a number of suits on calls for shares by Companies in liquidation.

2. The expenditure of the Court which steadily increased every year for many years up to 1869-70 has since that year continued to decrease until the present year in which it has risen again, the main cause being an addition to the salary of the First Judge. The balance of income over expenditure is greater than that of last year but *is not half* as much as it has been any other year for a long period.

3. The number of distress warrants issued is considerably less than that of last year and that again was less than the preceding year.

4. This is only the third year in which Government has been furnished with a statement showing the nature of the suits disposed of (Statement VIII.) and Government are of opinion that a careful consideration by the Judges of the Court of the phenomena presented by these tables might suggest to them some of the real causes of the fluctuations of litigation now so difficult to ascertain. The First Judge should, therefore, in future Reports, when there are remarkable changes in the number of any particular kind of suit, as far as possible explain the causes. These causes must exist either in the Court, the law, or the circumstances of the people. So far as they arise from legislative changes they can be traced with comparative ease, and when it is found that the source is either the Court or the people it is very important to establish that the action of the Court has had no undue effect upon any particular class of litigants. Referring to table VIII. for the three years that it has been prepared it might be expected that as the total number of suits disposed of in 1875 was greater than the number in 1874 and less than that of 1873 similar results would *generally* be found in examining the numbers of each particular kind of suit. But it is not so in any of the principal items. The number of suits on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange in 1875 instead of being between the numbers of the years 1873 and 1874 is greater than either of them. So also of suits under the heading "Other Actions of Contract." While there were fewer suits "For money lent," "For goods sold," "For use and occupation" and "For wages" than in either of the two preceding years. This seems to show that a rise or fall in litigation requires much detailed explanation in order to be understood.

5. The number of cases in which Barristers, Attornies, or Pleaders were engaged during the year was 3,654 which shows an increase of their employment in this Court. The Court was open 244 days during the year.

6. The total number of cases disposed of during the year (omitting 5,767 decided *ex parte*) was 28,432. The following table shows how they were decided :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Plaintiff | 64 | per cent. |
| For Defendant | 2½ | ,, |
| Non-suits | 4½ | ,, |
| Struck off | 6½ | ,, |
| Compromised | 22½ | ,, |

7. Omitting the cases decided *ex parte*, struck off, or compromised, the number of cases decided was 20,119, out of which 17,032 were disposed of on the day on which the summons was returnable and 3,087 were adjourned. The average duration of adjourned cases was before the First Judge 52 days, the Second Judge 13 days, the Third 26 and the Fourth 27 days. The increase in the number of cases adjourned for want of service is unsatisfactory, but Government are glad to be assured that the conduct of the bailiffs is carefully investigated by the First Judge whenever he has proper opportunity for doing so. The subject should receive special attention in next year's Report.

8. Comparing the number of cases tried by each of the Judges with the number of new trials ordered upon applications made for new trials in cases tried by each, the result is that of cases tried by the First Judge in 3 in a thousand new trials were ordered, of cases tried by the Second Judge 1·5 per thousand, of those by the Third Judge 2 8 per thousand, and of those by the Fourth Judge 2 8 per thousand.

## SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD'S APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 25.

THE postponed resolutions on Supply were brought up, and on the vote of 35,500*l.* for the Charity Commission,

Mr. James moved to reduce the vote by 2,000*l.* being the salary of Sir S. Fitzgerald, the newly appointed Chief Charity Commissioner. The hon. member criticised adversely the appointment,

Mr. Onslow believed that her Majesty's Government had exercised a wise discretion in appointing Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the post he at present occupied ; and regretted that the hon. member for Gateshead should have thought it necessary to bring the question of his appointment before the Ho... (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mon... that i... a matter of the greatest i... rity Commissioner should ... rs' standing, and of great ... e powers of the Charity ... ly extended, and the appoint... ld as Chief Commissioner ... atisfaction by the public. ("...")

Sir D. W... ment.

Mr. Mun... mbers opposite had told him ... worst appointment which ... Prime Minister had ever made. (Cries of "Name.") While he disclaimed any reflection upon the character of Sir S. Fitzgerald, he thought the appointment could only be characterised as a flagrant abuse of the patronage of the Prime Minister. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers, said that notwithstanding the denunciations of the honourable gentleman who had just addressed the House, he should be able, he hoped, to vindicate the appointment, which was made on no other grounds than those of consideration for the public service. (Hear, hear.) It was very well to say, "We knew Sir S. Fitzgerald in the House, and we respect him as an able and distinguished man, but that has nothing to do with the question." (Hear, hear.) He thought he had a great deal to do with the question, (Laughter.) He thought it was of very great importance that members of Parliament, and especially members of the House of Commons who had sat in the House for a quarter of a century, who had shown conspicuous ability, filled great offices of trust, and exhibited great administrative power, should occasionally be placed in posts which some of the Members thought ought to be the monopoly of permanent and close bureaucratic arrangement. (Hear, hear.) Sir S. Fitzgerald was possessed of these qualifications, and the success of the Abyssinian Expedition was greatly owing to the extraordinary energy he had shown. (Hear.) The hon. member for Gloucester said it was stipulated by Act of Parliament that two Commissioners should be barristers of twelve years' standing. Why, there were three Commissioners—and they were all barristers of twelve years' standing. Moreover, it was of importance that the Chief Commissioner should be a thorough man of the world, superior to prejudice, and of that enlightenment which a man who had sat 25 years in the House of Commons generally possessed. He believed that in recommending her Majesty to make that appointment he recommended an individual perfectly competent, as he was advised by high authority, to discharge all the duties of the place, and who, if he retained his health, would, he believed, discharge them to the great benefit of the public. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington, after expressing his regret that the subject of this discussion was seriously unwell, reminded the Prime Minister that the objection made to this appointment was that this gentleman was only technically qualified. (Hear, hear.) No one wished to deny the public services of the right hon. gentlemen. The question was whether he possessed those legal qualifications and almost judicial attainments which the Act of Parliament evidently contemplated, and which, it appeared to him, were evaded when a gentleman was appointed to a position of this kind, who, though he might have followed the profession of the law 20 years ago, had turned his attention for many years past to subjects of a very different character. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Palmer defended the appointment of his friend Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and claimed that many who had walked Westminster Hall for from 12 to 20 years did not possess as high legal qualifications.

The question for the reduction of the vote was put, and the House divided—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the reduction | 71 |
| Against | 137—66 |

The vote was then agreed to.


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Matheran.....Chowk and Alexandra Hotels;
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poonah.....Treacher & Co.; Phillips & Co.; and Boys Family Hotel.

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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| FOR DESTROYING | FOR DISINFECTING |
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| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*
*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*
*For FUMIGAT

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 27TH MARCH.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces has just published a resolution acknowledging the excellent services rendered by civilian officers in connection with the late visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to these provinces.

## THE KHELAT FORCE.

Seventeen officers are named for the small force assembling for duty under Major Sandeman in Khelat, which seems to have for its object chiefly the Bolan Pass trade escort duty.

## RANEE RUKHMEEBAEE.

CALCUTTA, 27TH MARCH.

Ranee Rukhmeebaee, widow of the brother of the ex-Gaekwar, had an interview with the Viceroy this morning. Her Highness thanked His Excellency for his opportune intervention on her behalf, and he said he was highly gratified by her visit. Her Highness seemed delighted with her reception at Government House.

Mr. Hope, of Bombay, interpreted by the Viceroy's request what the Ranee spoke in Mahratee; in fact all, including the Ranee and her advisers and the intelligent Dewan, have done very well indeed.

## THE S. S. HIMALAYA.

The S. S. Himalaya, with 600 European and 200 native troops from the Straits, has arrived in the river.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## LORD DERBY AND THE QUEEN.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

Her Majesty the Queen, during her stay at Baden, will be attended by Lord Derby.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH, MORNING.

Her Majesty the Queen leaves England for Germany to-day.

## THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, from Bombay, arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CAIRO, 27TH MARCH.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has arrived here and remains until Friday. H.R.H. sails for Malta on Saturday.

## LORD LYTTON.

SUEZ, 27TH MARCH.

After an interview with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Lytton embarked on board the Orontes to-day.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th inst. were delivered in London this morning. The Peshawur with the heavy Bombay Mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dholleras | 4 11/16d. |
| Exchange on India | 1s. 8¼d. |
| 4 per cent. Government Securities.. | 83½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 84 |
| 5 per cent. do. | 86 |
| Oriental Bank Shares | £45 |
| Chartered " | £16 |
| Do. Mercantile " | £28 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Shares.. | £24 |
| Total Coin in the Bank of France.. | £75,000,000 |
| Total Notes in Circulation | £297,500,000 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 94⅞. |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 105. |

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has taken Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's house, Bella Vista, at Mahableshwur, for the season.

A RECENT decree of the Mikado gives complete freedom of postage to journalists, each of whom is now allowed to send whatever communication he may think fit from one part of the empire to the other, free of expense. Japanese journalists must be a favoured race.

THE *Athenæum*:—The bill which bears the names of Mr. Waddy and Mr. Ashley, now before Parliament, "to provide for the registration of newspapers, and to amend the law of libel," will, we understand, be vigorously opposed. There can be no doubt that the tendency of the bill is retrograde, and it is not desirable that it should become law.

THE Government of India, on the solicitation of Lord Napier, have granted colours to the following regiments of Native Infantry:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Native Infantry. | | 34th Native Infantry. | |
| 19th | " | 35th | " |
| 20th | " | 36th | " |
| 21st | " | 37th | " |
| 24th | " | 38th | " |
| 25th | " | 39th | " |
| 30th | " | 40th | " |
| 31st | " | 41st | " |
| 33rd | " | 45th | " |

A GENTLEMAN, who is a ripe Burmese scholar, is at present engaged, we read in a Rangoon paper, in compiling from Burmese historical works, a history of Burma from the very earliest date to the close of the second Burmese war. He also purposes publishing with this work, which will be in Burmese, an English translation. A complete history of Burma, such as the one we mention promises to be, is a want which has long been felt. It will also be extremely useful as a text book in our schools, and it is to be hoped that the local Government will liberally patronize it.

THE trial of the parties concerned in the collision which occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the 24th February, took place in the Brosch Court on the 13th and 14th and concluded on the 15th instant. The decision of the Court was that the giving of the "line clear," for both trains was only a *mistake!* No one was to blame! We should very much like, says the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*, to get the particulars of this most extraordinary trial. Accidents in most cases occur from *mistakes*, but the question is—are the responsible parties justified in making such *mistakes* when the safety of the line is concerned, and lives and property at stake?

WE learn from the *Rangoon Gazette* that there is a probability of the annual Caravan between Yunan and Mandalay being resumed. A large Kafilla of 1,000 mules arrived at Mandalay about a month or six weeks ago, bringing the usual description of merchandize, and left after some 20 days, taking back a large quantity of cotton and other articles. This is the first year since this trade route was closed, nearly 20 years ago, that so large a caravan has passed through it. It will be interesting to watch the effect on the Irrawaddy borne trade with Upper Burma which should be considerably enhanced, unless the caravan trade becomes a royal monopoly and if so, then farewell to all sound commercial transactions.

A DISCOVERY after a long course of laborious experiments has just been made public to the large community interested in steam navigation. It is that of a screw propeller singularly original in its structure, and peculiarly novel in its theory. It is the invention of Dr. J. Collis Browne, a name of some celebrity in the domain of inventions. It is four-bladed, but it would be impossible to convey an idea of the shape of the blades without diagrams. The effect produced by its revolutions is to eject a rope of water, which is thrown out at right angles in the direction propelled: by which means a maximum pressure is obtained upon the water displaced by the propeller. The direct action of this screw practically serves as a rudder: that is, if the helmet lashed amidships, the vessel will take a straight course, and pursue that course with out swerving by as much as the fraction of a point, though she be running athwart a current of any velocity. Further, it has been shown by repeated experiments, that this propeller will stop a vessel in her own length; the counter action being precisely synonymous with the direct action.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thus elegantly rebukes the ladies:—"One of the most pleasing novelties of what are termed "female fashions" that has been introduced for many years has lately, it is stated, been "brought into mode by some of our first dressmakers and adopted by Parisian *elegantes*." It consists of a deer-skin bodice clinging closely to the body and made in the same way as an ordinary bodice. It is dyed the same shade as the dress, and the sleeves are made of "faille with deer-skin parements." The more costly bodices of this description are embroidered with silver. It is not surprising that ladies, who must have suffered intensely from cold, owing to the deficiency of their garments, should have taken to clothing themselves in the skins of animals of the chase, after the fashion of their ancestresses; and if these deer-skin bodices are made ample enough to cover their throats, the cost of embroidering them with silver will no doubt be saved in doctor's bills. It will, however, be a graceful act of condescension on their part if, while utilizing the beasts of the field for ornamental purposes, they will take the opportunity of sparing the birds of the air. A lady with a deer-skin thrown over her shoulders may dispense with a cock robin in her hat. The body of the deer may be cooked and eaten, and the appropriation of its skin is under these circumstances excusable; but nobody eats cock robins, whose harmlessness, moreover, renders their destruction uncalled for. Woman should direct her attention to beasts and four-footed animals rather than to birds. By using rats or mice, for instance, as a head dress she will assist in extirpating disagreeable vermin, and confer a real boon on society."

It is hardly becoming, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, when the majority of the Indian Press have been applauding the political success of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, to suggest any drawback which would in the least disturb the general unanimity on the subject. Our Lahore contemporary breaks out into a Cæsarian phrase, and we are told that His Royal Highness might sum up the result of his visit in the well-known words of Julius Cæsar, *veni, vidi, vici*. The *Pioneer* does not emulate the ardour of the *Indian Public Opinion*, and in its notice of the honours spread broadcast in the Allahabad Investiture, deems to some honorable names having been missed on the day of reckoning. General Sam Browne, General Probyn and Dr. Fayrer have been knighted, almost every body who was any-body and "handy" has been made a companion of the Star of India, and yet men who deserved honors better have been either forgotten or misjudged. Cunningham and Thuillier, who have laid the cause of science in India under obligation, are nowhere; Watson, by far the best Cavalry officer in India, nobody excepted, is left out in the cold regions of neglect; and hardly more honourable has been the lot of the "Political Agents," of whom we are so justly proud. That the rebellion of 1857 was forgotten when honor was lavished at Allahabad cannot be doubted; if it were otherwise, why were Seankie and Ricketts not remembered, and why, above all, was the late Foreign Secretary of India treated as if his connection with the Baroda business did not reflect the greatest honour on him? Names crowd in our memory, but we have said enough to account for a screw loose somewhere, but as loyal subjects we agree with Dr. Duff that it is not the Prince who is to blame, but his advisers.

THE Carlist war is at an end, and Don Carlos has taken refuge in France. He crossed the frontier on the 28th of February at Arneguy, having previously informed the officer commanding at Bayonne that he was about to seek the hospitality of France. As soon as he had entered France, a Paris despatch says the general commanding the French military forces of the frontier departments, conformably with the orders of the Minister of War, waited on him to inform him that, according to custom, the officers of his staff might retain their swords, and even the horses belonging to them personally, but that he and his staff would have to submit themselves to the orders of internment, which would be communicated to them by the civil authorities. Don Carlos, visibly depressed, appeared quite disposed to conform to the intimations given him and begged that his thanks might be conveyed to the French Government for the courteous way in which he and his suite found themselves received, and his officers seemed pleased at being able to retain their swords. The French Government on its part, hastened, it is said, to inform the Spanish Government officially of Don Carlos's arrival, and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war." On Tuesday, Don Carlos arrived at Pau. The Prefect of the Basses-Pyrénées at once informed him that he could not reside even for a short time in that department. He added, however, that, if Don Carlos desired, the French Government would permit him to sojourn temporarily in a town in the North of France—for example, in Dieppe or Boulogne. The Prefect had a special train with a saloon carriage placed at the disposal of the Prince to conduct him with his suite and family, if he wished to be accompanied by them, to the frontier or to the place of residence in the North he might select. The latest telegrams state that he has left for England. The Carlist army is saying down its arms *en masse*, and its submission is said to be entirely unconditional. There have been great rejoicings at Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Xeres de Frontera, and other places.

THE *Globe*:—The admission into the most distinguished literary society of France and the world of a man who could truthfully describe himself as "a simple journalist" is decidedly a striking feature of the age. The Academy of France has opened its doors to writers of very various schools—historians, orators, dramatists and poets, and even that class so mercilessly caricatured by Lord Byron and Mr. Disraeli—the critical reviewers. But this is the first time that a front rank in the republic of letters has been accorded to a representative almost pure and simple of what is ambitiously called the "fourth estate." M. John Lemoinne has during the last thirty years inseparably connected his name with the *Journal des Debats* and it may fairly be added that the high repute of that journal has been inseparably connected with the talent of its leader-writer. In no country has the fame of the journal and the journalist stood higher than in Eng and, and on no subject has M Lemoinne been more vigorous and trenchant in his remarks than on English institutions and English policy. It has been a very great gain to us, as well as to Continental nations, that there should be in the social capital of Europe an independent critic sufficiently acquainted with English life and manners and prejudices to be able to write with confidence and boldness upon subjects almost totally beyond the ken of other French writers. Unfortunately, however, the observations of M. Lemoinne upon political events and measures in this country have often been severe, and sometimes unfairly harsh. To us in this country the admission of the journalist to academical honours of the very first rank is a sort of anomaly. Such a phenomenon would be barely possible in England, owing to the habit of anonymous writing which is as universal here as it is unusual in France. But it cannot be doubted that in all countries the daily writer, "the interpreter," as M. Lemoinne describes him, "of passing history," is acquiring a place in the world which becomes more and more important and honourable; and his reception at the Academy may probably be truly regarded as a plainspoken homage to such a man's position.

THE following notices of motions to be made in Committee on Indian Legislation Bill have been placed on the books of the House of Commons:—

Sir [illegible]non Harcourt,—On Motion for going into Committee on Indian Legislation Bill, to move, That the [illegible]l upon this day six months, resolve itself into [illegible]committee.

Mr. [illegible]enison,—On Motion for going into Committee on Indian Legislation Bill, to move, That it is [illegible] to give the Secretary of State in Council power to veto "part" of any Act passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India.

Sir George Campbell,—On Motion for going into Committee on Indian Legislation Bill, to move, That this House will, upon this day four weeks, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Sir George Campbell—

Clause 4, page 2, at end, add,—

In case Her Majesty shall have disallowed a part only of such law, the said Governor General in Council may forthwith reconsider the said law, and either re-enact it, omitting the part which has been disallowed, or proclaim that by the disallowance of Her Majesty the whole of such law has become null and void.

Sir George Campbell,—

Leave out Clause 9, and insert the following Clause:—

(Validity of Acts of Governor General in Council not to be questioned by courts of justice.—Apparent inconsistency between certain Acts of Parliament to be reported to Governor General in Council.—Procedure thereon.)

No law heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Governor General of India in Council, at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations, which has been assented to by the Governor General, and which has not been disallowed by Her Majesty, shall be deemed or taken to be invalid in whole or in part by any court of justice for any cause whatever; provided that if the Chief Justice and two other Judges of any High Court in India, shall be of opinion that any law or part of a law made by the Governor General in Council affecting a case brought before such High Court in appeal is inconsistent with the provisions of any of the Acts of Parliament mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto, it shall be lawful for such Chief Justice and Judges to make a report stating such inconsistency to the Governor General of India in Council.

If any such report is made to the Governor General in Council, the said Governor General in Council shall, if he do not see fit to repeal the law or part of a law therein referred to, forward the said report to the Secretary of State for India, to be by him laid before Her Majesty, and if Her Majesty thinks fit to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to Her Court of Appeal, such Committee or Court shall thereupon consider the same, and shall advise Her Majesty thereon in the manner directed by the fourth section of an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, for the better administration of justice in His Majesty's Privy Council. If such Committee of Court advises Her Majesty that the law or part of a law referred to in such report is inconsistent with any of the Acts of Parliament aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify through the Secretary of State for India in Council His disallowance of such law or part of a law; and such disallowance shall make void and annul such law or part of a law from and after the day on which the Governor General shall make known by proclamation that he has received the notification of such disallowance by Her Majesty.

# THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

## XII.—THE HADJEE ENTERS MECCA.

EVERY caravan of camels which passes between Jeddah and Mecca halts for some hours at either B'harra or Hidda, for the purpose of taking rest and refreshment and feeding the camels; and the departure of the caravan is so arranged that the travellers generally arrive at either of these places shortly before or after daybreak. At both places during the hadj season there are numbers of *hans* established, wherein the weary Hadjee can stretch his bed, cook his food and rest until the sun having once more past the meridian, he is summoned to proceed upon his journey. Built like the *kawits* of simple brushwood and bamboo or other fragile substances, with no other floor than the naked earth, and nothing whatever in the shape of furniture, there is apparently but little to entice the way-worn pilgrim into the only 'hotel' he finds during his journey; nevertheless, it is with real pleasure that he throws himself from his camel at the end of his day's ride, and entering into the inhospitable shed, salutes those who are before him with a heartiness and friendliness far different to the usual tone of *nonchalance* he uses when meeting for the first time with strangers. But before sitting down the Hadjee must needs employ himself busily enough for some minutes, for if he were to leave the camel drivers to their own devices he would, when again departing, infallibly find some of his things missing, broken, or irretrievably damaged; a state of affairs by no means desirable. First, then, our Hadjee superintends the unloading of his camels, next the removal of his property into that part of the Khan where either choice or necessity has determined that he shall sleep. His property having been thus provided for, the Hadjee next sits up the proprietor of the Khan and proceeds to cook, or get cooked his morning meal. Some, however, prefer to have their sleep first and their meal afterwards, which they can of course do, for nowhere in the world is a man so free, as he who in the desert is master of his own caravan and suffers not from a deficiency of coin or water. Very soon the fire is set burning gaily, and pots and kettles having been produced, the rice and *salna* (curry) which form the Hadjee's staple article of diet are rapidly prepared, and then a mat having been stretched, dishes produced, and mouth and hands washed, the Hadjee and his party sit down to the smoking meal with appetites which an alderman might envy; and enjoy their simple *khana* with a gusto that the flavour of the best turtle which ever helped to fill a tureen at Guildhall could not impart to his worship the Lord Mayor were he Whittington himself. To the *curry-bat*, the Hadjee perchance adds *hath-ke rote*, and a dish of beans stewed in ghee; both of which are to be had at almost all the Khans at Hidda and B'harra, and form no despicable addition to the pilgrim's simple table. His meal finished, the Hadjee retires to rest and sleeps a deeper sleep than ever rocks the ship-boy's head upon the giddy mast, notwithstanding the poet's misplaced appreciation of that tarry individual's contraband tribute to the drowsy god. But there are other pleasures to be had within the modest walls of a desert Khan than the mere bodily requirements of food and sleep, at least during the hadj season; for here inside a space of some thirty or forty square feet are gathered men whom nature has cast in strangely different moulds. The brave and timid, the sturdy son of snow-clad heights, and the effeminate offspring of heated plains, the fanatic and infidel, the young man who is to date his entrance on the weary ills of life from the time of his present journey, and the old man who sighs as he speaks of his native land and expresses his only wish—to lay his bones in the land—to him the land of hope—of promise—his world—his home—in which or of which are all his worldly thoughts, his earthly longings and desires. Here below one roof—if you can call the brushwood canopy such—repose the swarthy moor, the fair-skinned Turk; the woolly-headed Somali, the clean-shaved Hindee; the proud Meccan, the reserved Kutchee; the Persian and the Arab; and strange are the tales which all alike can tell of dangers by sea and land; adventures in foreign climes, and touching scenes of home: yet, though thus unlike in mind and body they are one and all alike in at least one particular, for to all religion is a wondrous peal on which they may strike with freedom without the fear of drawing forth other sounds than those of harmony and accord. Surely it was an unparalleled master-hand who welded such inconspicuous elements into a compact and self-adhering whole.

Quitting the Khan the Hadjee's heart beats for a time with a quicker pulsation, and he urges his camel onward at a greater speed for now but a few brief hours keep him from his journey's end—only a few short miles separate him from the spot which is the object of his long and toilsome journey. Conversation is now abandoned, for every mind is too busily intent on the future to discuss the past or present, and the coming events and scenes are the parents of thoughts that at such a time are too engrossing to find expression.

At length far in the distance, but straight ahead the mountain top of *Jebel Noor* breaks on the Hadjee's view, and the cry of "*Labeyk*" is shouted by voices moved with emotion. The sinking sun is right behind the pilgrims, and its meridional glory being long since past the view is clear and distinct, and the still distant mountain with its white walls sanctuary on top, is as plainly visible, as the hills which circumscribe the view on either side to a radius of some three-quarters of a mile. The one or two *kawits* which have yet to be passed form no longer an attraction to the pilgrim; the most inveterate smoker has now no thought for his beloved *chillam*, and *khawa* is as a thing which have never been. More than two hours' good travelling yet remain, along a winding road amidst hills and mountains rapidly increasing in height and bulk, and then turning to the right, the road passes between two low hills standing close together, and sweeping round to the left emerges on a small hill-girt plain, on the far side of which and to the left hand side of the road stands the little village of Shaik Mahmood. Beyond this the two towers—one circular, the other octagonal, which built on the top of two small hills, stand one on either side of the road, which with a rapid ascent winds behind the octagonal tower on the right and is lost to view. On the plain itself are numberless camels, gathered here and there in groups of from three to twenty; to the left is an encampment of pilgrims, and every where the scene is one of life and animation, camels, horses, donkeys and men passing to and fro in every direction.

Ten minutes' riding brings the Hadjee between the two towers; three minutes more and he is slowly wending his way up the still ascending road, here, however, lined on either side with houses and shops behind which, on both sides, rise the tall hills covered with loose stones which form the boundary of the town at this place—and so the Hadjee is in Mecca. It was in a fine old house in this street that my party stayed, and having arrived at about ten o'clock p. m., we did not proceed to the Bait'allah until the next morning, although properly speaking, the pilgrim on entering Mecca, should go straight to the great "House of God" and immediately perform the appointed ceremonies.

Of Mecca, its histories and traditions, what shall I say? Many hands have penned descriptions of it. Burckhards gives a full and interesting account of Mecca, written in his own style, full of information as to the hadjees who accompany it, the various quarters, trades &c.; Burton adds nothing to this; Ludovico Barthems told but little; Giovanitti and Pitt bear the Begum of Bhopal was too full of herself and her petty troubles, to write of aught else; Abdool Kurreem gives but an outline sketch of his travels; and Hafiz Ahmed Hussain is too much bent upon gaining his Master's cause to think of troubling his readers with details which, however interesting, could not affect the object he had in view. Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor's work I have not read and cannot therefore say how he treats his subject, and the same remark applies to the works mentioned by Burckhardt—the histories of Mecca and the holy house by Arabian authors.

One of the oldest towns known to exist, the birthplace of the most extraordinary man the world has ever seen, the home of strange and weird traditions—the history of Mecca for the last twelve centuries has a deep and never failing interest for more than the mere [illegible]rian. Linked as it is with the progress [illegible] Mussulman religion; standing alone amid [illegible]e surrounding wilds, it is a type of the [illegible]al, moral, and religious condition of the [illegible]—the offspring of its homes, who [illegible] world as it stands in the desert, [illegible]ded, and widely separated from [illegible] I did not take up my pen to moral[illegible]e to reflections, however appropriat[illegible]

The town of [illegible]as I have already stated, situated among [illegible]ls which stretch far and wide over the country, and nestle round the holy city in a mass of irregular formation. Barren, rugged, and unproductive as the soil around is, a worse site could hardly be chosen on which to build a city, and were it not that the Caaba has stood for ages, in the middle of the valley, it is likely that the town of Mecca would never have existed—or at least never have reached its present size. The valley, or that portion of it which contains the town, forms the segment of a circle, sweeping in a northerly direction from the point where the Jeddah road enters it, and has a greater or less ascent throughout the entire distance. The town is approached by six roads—one from Medinah, two from Jeddah, one from Arafat and Taif, and one from Yemen; of these the most traffic occurs on the Jeddah road which enters the town through the suburb or quarter of *Jerool*.

In the centre of the town stands the Bait'ullah, or House of God, which is evidently the nucleus round which the town itself has been built. The oldest and finest houses are situated here, the meaner and more modern being found further off, gradually lessening in size and importance as their distance from the great central point increases, until on the road to Arafat the town terminates in a collection of fragile one or two storied erections which it would be a misnomer to call houses. Some of the older houses are good substantial buildings, with tolerably fair-sized, comfortable rooms, round the cornices of which texts from the Koran are carved or painted in profusion. Unlike the better class of houses in Jeddah, and the houses of most of the large cities of the Orient, the Meccan houses are not built round a central courtyard, but with the windows opening out upon the street, the house itself forming a solid block much in the same manner as a European house. Externally or internally there is little to note in their construction, the narrow precipitous stairways, the latticed windows, the wall in terrace instead of a roof, the divans, and other details being all such as the most ordinary traveller in the East has seen over and over again. Nor do the shops and bazaars, as far as regards their construction, differ in the least from those of Cairo, &c. One point only in the external appearance of the houses strikes the eye of the observer, *i.e.*, that the walls, instead of being whitewashed, are left for the most part bare, and being built of stone quarried from the neighbouring hills, are of a dull grey tint. The extraordinary way in which the walls have been put together may also be noted, stones of massive size being often superimposed upon layers of stones not one fortieth part of the size of the larger stone. Long beams of wood are here built into the walls as in Jeddah; indeed the custom is common with all oriental builders, and may be seen in some of the native built houses in Bombay and Calcutta. The bazaars of Mecca are one of the most interesting sights to be seen anywhere, especially the bazaar in that part of the town known as *Soo-aygah* which is situated close by the northern corner of the holy building and is approached from it by the *Bab-de rayba*, but I will speak of the bazaars more particularly in a future letter. On arriving in Mecca the Hadjee should first visit the Bait'ullah, leaving his baggage in the charge of a shopman or friend while so engaged; having performed his devotions he then proceeds to find a lodging which, if he arrives early in the hadj season, he will easily do; if, however, he has protracted his arrival until the very approach of the hadj day, he will find it difficult to procure even the most inferior lodging and almost impossible to get a comfortable place. The poorer Hadjees and the majority of those who come from Yemen, Egypt, and Syria, camp in tents on any available space, and large encampments are formed in the neighbouring plains, which are situated among the hills just outside the town. Except during the hadj season—*i. e.* for a period of from two to three months—Mecca wears the aspect of a deserted city, not one-tenth portion of the town being inhabited and scarcely one-twentieth of the shops being oper. Once the season has fairly opened, the scene changes with wonderful rapidity—house rent, provisions, and every saleable commodity rises to extravagant prices. The streets are thronged with people, speaking the languages of Africa, Hindostan, China, Turkey, Persia, and many other countries; everywhere business is going on, and the casual observer would draw the natural conclusion that Mecca was the most prosperous of all the commercial cities of the East. Towards the end of the hadj season water becomes scarce and a small skin of it which could only be procured after much searching and difficulty during my stay cost no less than three *grouts*, or about five pence half penny at the then rate of exchange for the Indian rupee.

# INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 23RD MARCH.

The weather is delightfully cool. We have a fine sea breeze blowing day and night.

Small-pox is on the decline, and vaccination has been pretty freely [illegible]ed to, but the best and the only way would be to make it [illegible] all over India.

The Bombay Reven[illegible] the subject of conversat[illegible]here. The ousting of the [illegible]courts in revenue matters is [illegible]potism which is calculated [illegible]and to be found in the unprincipled manner-hand who welded such inconspicuous elements into a compact and self-adhering whole.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 25TH MARCH.

SOMETIME ago a case occurred on one of our northern railways of a man who had travelled a considerable distance on a board suspended on the chains coupling two carriages. The attempt was attended with considerable risk, but a few days ago a much more hazardous feat of the same kind was attempted on the railway running through the Hurda section. Two stations away from Hurda a boy got on one of the carriages, meaning two wagons, and stuck fast to his unstable support until he arrived at Hurda. Here he was discovered and prosecuted by the police who succeeded in getting the plucky fellow fined for his temerity. It seems a wonder that the oscillation of the train did not cause him to lose his perch. There is no doubt he would have discovered at the intermediate station had not darkness favored him. There is a rumour that Dr. Baillie, Civil Surgeon of Nagpore, Mr. Chisholm, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Irwin, of the P. W. D., are contemplating going on leave.

Mr. A. Monteaith, the Director General of the Post Office of India, passed through Jubbulpore lately on his way to the north. He will assume charge of the Department from Mr. Frederick Hogg who goes home on leave. During the time Mr. Hogg has held the reins there have been many improvements in the postal service, notably in the delivery of letters. By an excellent system of "test letters" a check has been kept on the delivery peons and paid letters now more frequently than formerly reach the parties to whom they are addressed. Mr. Monteath has always been a popular administrator, and there is still an ample field for him to work improvements in. Why should we not have quarter anna postal cards like those in America and England, where they have proved very useful? Business men especially would avail themselves of these cards for their circulars, etc. and the whole trade of the country would receive an impetus by their introduction.

Considering that the Government is not responsible for losses sustained by individuals registering their letters, notwithstanding such registration is compulsory, I think an effort should be made for a reduction in the fee. A two-anna fee would make people more honest; for the large fee now levied causes many individuals to evade the rule, by sending valuable documents and notes in bearing or paid covers. And the more general practice of registering that will result from the reduction will make up for any loss that may be anticipated from the fee being reduced by fifty per cent.

There is some talk of the through Railway passenger service being modified. It is not known when the alleged alterations, which are believed to be in the times of arrival and departure, are to take place, but as they will also affect your city probably, you will know sooner than I can tell you. Just now it is simply the subject of gossip and may turn out to be a *canard*.

Since writing the above I have learnt that Mr. Chisholm will be on leave for three months and Major Wakefield for a similar period. Colonel Dennys is officiating as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, rendered vacant by Mr. Carpenter's death, until Mr. Jones, who is on leave, returns. Mr. Jones is expected to be permanently appointed to the post.

Captain J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, is to act as Deputy Commissioner at Chindwara until the arrival of the permanent incumbent, Colonel Wood.

Mr. R. Logan, Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner, proceeds on three months' leave and Mr. S. Jacob from Seonee (Chupurah) will officiate for him.

I hear that cholera has broken out in Sambulpore on the Mahanadi. My information, however, does not embrace a recent period, and I don't know if the epidemic has ceased. In Betul District there were thirty-six cases in five days during this month; eleven proved fatal. It is said that cholera has also made its appearance in the 8th Regiment Native Infantry stationed at Nagpore.

# THE ICE TRADE OF BOMBAY: IMPORTANT AWARD.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, MASS. 1ST FEB.

A CASE of great interest has just been concluded before one of the Judges of the State of Massachusetts, and as it is of importance to the community of Bombay, I send an outline of it for the perusal of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*. The case I allude to is that of John S. Farlow *et al.* of Boston, *versus* William F. Stearns *et al.* of Bombay. It came before the Supreme Court here last summer; but as it was full of intricate details and complications, that Court referred it to the Hon. Judge White of the Norfolk County Probate Court, as auditor, to hear evidence and report upon it. This was accordingly done, and ten days were occupied in hearing the testimony, which was of a very voluminous nature. Mr. Robert Dickson Smith conducted the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Linus M. Child and Richard H. Dana, Junior, were counsel for the defendants. Judge White, after devoting the greater part of three months to mastering the voluminous mass of evidence, has just handed in his report to the Supreme Court. It is a very lengthy document; it is entirely in favor of the plaintiffs, and of awarding them $56,923 43 cents.

Considering the nature of the case we publish the following abstract of

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The plaintiffs and defendants were India merchants, doing business, the former in Boston, and the defendants in Bombay, India. The plaintiffs' firm consisted of John S. Farlow and Joseph H. Woodward; the defendants' firm of William F. Stearns and Geo. A. Kittredge. The plaintiffs' declaration contains two counts, the first for a balance in dollars and the second in rupees. The first count is for balance on an order account, and the second count is for balance on a consignment account.

The answer of the defendants is:—

*First.*—A general denial of the plaintiffs' claim.

*Second.*—That the merchandise, ice, etc., for which the plaintiffs claim to recover, consisted of cargoes of three ice ships which the plaintiffs and defendants bought on joint account, and the defendants have paid their one-half thereof, and,

*Third.*—That the latter matter was arranged and all the accounts settled by the transfer of the property, etc., by the representative estate in liquidation.

*Fourth.*—There is a balance in favor of account of return commissions claimed by defendants.

The parties to this action had dealt with each other for many years prior to the transactions which are the subject matter of this action; the plaintiffs shipping merchandise from Boston to defendants, some on order account and others on consignment account, while the defendants shipped merchandise from Bombay to the plaintiffs or sent bills of exchange to the defendants on goods sent to their order, and the defendants rendering accounts to plaintiffs of consigned goods.

THE ICE TRADE BETWEEN BOSTON AND BOMBAY.

Shipping ice, or dealing in ice, formed no part of their business transactions or relations at the time spoken of. The ice trade between Boston and Bombay was then chiefly, if not wholly, in the hands of the Tudor Ice Co. of Boston. This Tudor Ice Co. had ever since 1836 carried on the ice business in Bombay under a lease from the Government in Bombay, of certain ice houses and property, the terms of which were so favorable to the company as virtually to exclude all others from engaging in the ice business between these ports, the rent being nominal and the chief stipulation in the lease in favor of the Government being this, that the ice company should keep the Bombay market well supplied with ice.

A feature of the ice trade between Boston and Bombay may be spoken of here, as it has some bearing on the questions hereafter considered, and that is as to the ship requires other freight than ice to make up its full cargo, for ice cannot be packed above a certain line to advantage, so that there remains room between decks for other merchandise; and the ice and general merchandise between Boston and Bombay was so limited that ordinary vessels had no inducement to engage in it, for if they had they would, as Kittredge, one of the defendants, said in his testimony, "flood the market and ruin it:" so that "the ice business practically controlled the American business with Bombay." During this period, while thus excluded from the ice business, the matter of engaging in it had been the subject of talk, the chances of profit considered, and expectation and hope were held, as it appears, by both parties, that the time would come when they might have a share in it. The plaintiff, Farlow, and defendant, Kittredge, agree in this, however, that they personally had never had any talk or communication on this subject at the time now spoken of. It was a traditionary idea that both plaintiffs and defendants, as Kittredge says, should get into the ice business on the first favorable opportunity.

BEGINNING OF NEGOTIATIONS OF ICE BUSINESS.

The failure of the Tudor Ice Company in the summer of 1865 to supply the Bombay market with ice according to their contract with the Government of Bombay presented the opportunity long sought, and thereupon the defendants began negotiations with the Government to get the lease of the ice houses, etc., and simultaneously wrote to the plaintiffs announcing the failure of the Tudor Ice Company to supply ice to the Bombay market, and calling attention to the forfeiture of the lease of the ice houses, and telling the plaintiffs of their negotiations with the Government for the lease of the ice houses, etc.

THE ICE BUSINESS ON JOINT ACCOUNT CLAIMED AND DENIED.

The *first* letter in the case touching the ice business and its future conduct was dated Bombay, Sept. 15, 1865, and was written by Stearns, one of the defendants, to Farlow, one of the plaintiffs, in which he says that "the Government want us to take the Tudor Ice Company ice houses, and we are now in treaty and hope, in connection with you, to put friend——over the course and complete ice house and horse railway arrangements with you." "If Government is mad to have us put through the horse railway," etc. The *second* letter on the subject, dated Sept. 27, 1865, was written by Stearns to Farlow, in which he says that "Kittredge has just gone to settle terms with Government for an ice house; we expect to get it to-day. Kittredge leaves for home in order to arrange this and horse railway matters with you and make other changes in our English business." The *third* letter is from defendants in Bombay to plaintiffs in Boston, saying "our Mr. Kittredge leaves by this mail for England and America, and hopes ere long to have the pleasure of seeing you." The *fifth* letter was "private," dated Sept 29,1865, written by Stearns in Bombay to plaintiff, Farlow, in which he says: "I am able to lay before you the result of an interview with Commissioners appointed by Government and state the terms upon which the ice houses property is to come into our possession. I premise by saying that although for appearance sake, and in order to avoid the imputation, the Government will advertise for ten days, yet we have settled terms with them and the property is definitely promised us. Tenders are invited up to Oct. 6, and I expect to be able on that day to send you a telegram everland to the effect that we have the ice house and you are to send a cargo at once. As the ice house is entirely empty, you will have time to get this letter the second ship will have to be dispatched. The estimated present value of the ice house and ice premises is about $100,000; the Malleer station is some two miles away from the gardens and the village when it might have been built within a stone's throw of them. The same might be said of Dorbjee. There is nothing against the ice houses, whereas if it had been built 7 miles further up it would have been within easy reach of the town of Ghara and other important towns. A waiting room is badly wanted at Dorbajee and one could be built similar to the room at Jumpeer station on a very small outlay.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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touching the matter; th[illegible] doing the business on joint [illegible] which they differed was on fa[illegible] tal; that he rejected the terms of [illegible] lish

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 27TH MARCH.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces has just published a resolution acknowledging the excellent services rendered by certain officers in connection with the late visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to these provinces.

## THE KHELAT FORCE.

Seventeen officers are named for the small force assembling for duty under Major Sandeman in Khelat, which seems to have for its object chiefly the Bolan Pass trade escort duty.

## RANEE RUKHMEEBAEE.

CALCUTTA, 27TH MARCH.

Ranee Rukhmeebaee, widow of the brother of the ex-Gaekwar, had an interview with the Viceroy this morning. Her Highness thanked His Excellency for his opportune intervention on her behalf, and he said he was highly gratified by her visit. Her Highness seemed delighted with her reception at Government House.

Mr. Hope, of Bombay, interpreted by the Viceroy's request what the Ranee spoke in Mahrattee; in fact all, including the Ranee and her advisers and the intelligent Dewan, have done very well indeed.

## THE S. S. HIMALAYA.

The S. S. Himalaya, with 600 European and 200 native troops from the Straits, has arrived in the river.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## LORD DERBY AND THE QUEEN.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

Her Majesty the Queen, during her stay at Baden, will be attended by Lord Derby.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH, MORNING.

Her Majesty the Queen leaves England for Germany to-day.

## THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, from Bombay, arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CAIRO, 27TH MARCH.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has arrived here and remains until Friday. H.R.H. sails for Malta on Saturday.

## LORD LYTTON.

SUEZ, 27TH MARCH.

After an interview with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Lytton embarked on board the Orontes to-day.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th inst. were delivered in London this morning. The Peshawur with the heavy Bombay Mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 11/16d. |
| Exchange on India | 1s. 8¼d. |
| 4 per cent. Government Securities | 83½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 84 |
| 5½ per cent. do. | 86 |
| Oriental Bank Shares | £45 |
| Chartered „ „ | £16 |
| Do. Mercantile „ „ | £28 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Shares | £24 |
| Total Coin in the Bank of France | 75,000,000 |
| Total Notes in Circulation | 97,500,000 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 94⅜ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 105. |

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has taken Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's house, Bella Vista, at Mahableshwur, for the season.

A RECENT decree of the Mikado gives complete freedom of postage to journalists, each of whom is now allowed to send whatever communication he may think fit from one part of the empire to the other, free of expense. Japanese journalists must be a favoured race.

THE *Athenæum* :—The bill which bears the names of Mr. Waddy and Mr. Ashley, now before Parliament, "to provide for the registration of newspapers, and to amend the law of libel," will, we understand, be vigorously opposed. There can be no doubt that the tendency of the bill is retrograde, and it is not desirable that it should become law.

THE Government of India, on the solicitation of Lord Napier, have granted colours to the following regiments of Native Infantry :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Native Infantry. | | 34th Native Infantry. | |
| 19th | „ | 35th | „ |
| 20th | „ | 36th | „ |
| 21st | „ | 37th | „ |
| 24th | „ | 38th | „ |
| 25th | „ | 39th | „ |
| 30th | „ | 40th | „ |
| 31st | „ | 41st | „ |
| 33rd | „ | 45th | „ |

A GENTLEMAN, who is a ripe Burmese scholar, is at present engaged, we read in a Rangoon paper, in compiling from Burmese historical works, a history of Burma from the very earliest date to the close of the second Burmese war. He also purposes publishing with this work, which will be in Burmese, an English translation. A complete history of Burma, such as the one we mention promises to be, is a want which has long been felt. It will also be extremely useful as a text book in our schools, and it is to be hoped that the local Government will liberally patronize it.

THE trial of the parties concerned in the collision which occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the 24th February, took place in the Broach Court on the 13th and 14th and concluded on the 15th instant. The decision of the Court was that the giving of the "line clear," for both trains was only a *mistake!* No one was to blame! We should very much like, says the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*, to get the particulars of this most extraordinary trial. Accidents in most cases occur from *mistakes*, but the question is—are the responsible parties justified in making such *mistakes* when the safety of the line is concerned, and lives and property at stake?

WE learn from the *Rangoon Gazette* that there is a probability of the annual Caravan between Yunan and Mandalay being resumed. A large Kafilla of 1,000 mules arrived at Mandalay about a month or six weeks ago, bringing the usual description of merchandize, and left after some 20 days, taking back a large quantity of cotton and other articles. This is the first year since this trade route was closed, nearly 20 years ago, that so large a caravan has passed through it. It will be interesting to watch its effect on the Irrawaddy borne trade with Upper Burma which should be considerably enhanced, unless the caravan trade becomes a royal monopoly, and if so, then farewell to all sound commercial transactions.

A DISCOVERY after a long course of laborious experiments has just been made public to the large community interested in steam navigation. It is that of a screw propeller singularly original in its structure, and peculiarly novel in its theory. It is the invention of Dr. J. Collis Browne, a name of some celebrity in the domain of inventions. It is four-bladed, but it would be impossible to convey an idea of the shape of the blades without diagrams. The effect produced by its revolutions is to eject a rope of water, which is thrown out at right angles in the direction propelled: by which means a maximum pressure is obtained upon the water displaced by the propeller. The direct action of this screw practically serves as a rudder: that is, if the helm is lashed amidships, the vessel will take a straight course, and pursue that course, without swerving by so much as the fraction of a point, though she be running athwart a current of any velocity. Further, it has been shown by repeated experiments, that this propeller will stop a vessel in her own length; the counter action being precisely synonymous with the direct action.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thus elegantly rebukes the ladies :—"One of the most pleasing novelties of what are termed "female fashions" that has been introduced for many years has lately, it is stated, been "brought into mode by some of our first dressmakers and adopted by Parisian *elegantes*." It consists of a deer-skin bodice clinging closely to the body and made in the same way as an ordinary bodice. It is dyed the same shade as the dress, and the sleeves are made of "faille with deer-skin parements." The more costly bodices of this description are embroidered with silver. It is not surprising that ladies, who must have suffered intensely from cold, owing to the deficiency of their garments, should have taken to clothing themselves in the skins of animals of the chase, after the fashion of their ancestresses; and if these deer-skin bodices are made ample enough to cover their throats, the cost of embroidering them with silver will no doubt be saved in doctor's bills. It will, however, be a graceful act of condescension on their part if, while utilising the beasts of the field for ornamental purposes, they will take the opportunity of sparing the birds of the air. A lady with a deer-skin thrown over her shoulders may dispense with a cock robin in her hat. The body of the deer may be cooked and eaten, and the appropriation of its skin is under these circumstances excusable; but nobody eats cock robins, whose harmlessness, moreover, renders their destruction uncalled for. Woman should direct her attention to beasts and four-footed animals rather than to birds. By using rats or mice, for instance, as a head dress she will assist in extirpating disagreeable vermin, and confer a real boon on society."

IT is hardly becoming, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, when the majority of the Indian Press have been applauding the political success of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, to suggest any drawback which would in the least disturb the general unanimity on the subject. Our Lahore contemporary breaks out into a Cæsarian phrase, and we are told that His Royal Highness might sum up the result of his visit in the well-known words of Julius Cæsar, *veni, vidi, vici*. The *Pioneer* does not emulate the ardour of the *Indian Public Opinion*, and in its notice of the honours spread broadcast in the Allahabad Investiture, demurs to some honorable names having been missed on the day of reckoning. General Sam Browne, General Probyn and Dr. Fayrer have been knighted, almost every body who was any-body and "handy" has been made a companion of the Star of India, and yet men who deserved honors better have been either forgotten or misjudged. Canninghame and Thuillier, who have laid the cause of science in India under obligation, are nowhere; Watson, by far the best Cavalry officer in India, nobody excepted, is left out in the cold regions of neglect; and hardly more honourable has been the lot of the "Political Agents," of whom we are so justly proud. That the rebellion of 1857 was forgotten when honor was lavished at Allahabad cannot be doubted; if it were otherwise, why were Sankie and Ricketts not remembered, and why, above all, was the late Foreign Secretary of India treated as if his connection with the Baroda business did not reflect the greatest honour on him? Names crowd in our memory, but we have said enough to account for a screw loose somewhere, but as loyal subjects we agree with Dr. Duff that it is not the Prince who is to blame, but his advisers.

THE Carlist war is at an end, and Don Carlos has taken refuge in France. He crossed the frontier on the 28th of February at Arneguy, having previously informed the officer commanding at Bayonne that he was about to seek the hospitality of France. As soon as he had entered France, a Paris despatch says the general commanding the French military forces of the frontier departments, conformably with the orders of the Minister of War, waited on him to inform him that, according to custom, the officers of his staff might retain their swords, and even the horses belonging to them personally, but that he and his staff would have to submit themselves to the orders of internment, which would be communicated to them by the civil authorities. Don Carlos, visibly depressed, appeared quite disposed to conform to the intimations given him and begged that his thanks might be conveyed to the French Government for the courteous way in which he and his suite found themselves received, and the officers seemed pleased at being able to retain their swords. The French Government on its part, hastened, it is said, to inform the Spanish Government officially of Don Carlos's arrival, and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war." On Tuesday, Don Carlos arrived at Pau. The Prefect of the Basses-Pyrénées at once informed him that he could not reside even for a short time in that department. He added, however, that, if Don Carlos desired, the French Government would permit him to sojourn temporarily in a town in the North of France—for example, in Dieppe or Boulogne. The Prefect had a special train with a saloon carriage placed at the disposal of the Prince to conduct him with his suite and family, if he wished to be accompanied by them, to the frontier or to the place of residence in the North he might select. The latest telegrams state that he has left for England. The Carlist army is laying down its arms *en masse*, and its submission is said to be entirely unconditional. There have been great rejoicings at Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Xerez de la Frontera, and other places.

THE *Globe* :—The admission into the most distinguished literary society of France and the world of a man who could truthfully describe himself as "a simple journalist" is decidedly a striking feature of the age. The Academy of France has opened its doors to writers of very various schools—historians, orators, dramatists and poets, and even that class so mercilessly caricatured by Lord Byron and Mr. Disraeli—the critical reviewers. But this is the first time that a front rank in the republic of letters has been accorded to a representative almost pure and simple of what is ambitiously called the "fourth estate." M. John Lemoinne has during the last thirty years inseparably connected his name with the *Journal des Debats* and it may fairly be added that the high repute of that journal has been inseparably connected with the talent of its leader-writer. In no country has the fame of the journal and the journalist stood higher than in Eng and, and on no subject has M Lemoinne been more vigorous and trenchant in his remarks than on English institutions and English policy. It has been a very great gain to us, and to Continental nations, that there should be in the social capital of Europe an independent critic sufficiently acquainted with English life and manners and prejudices to be able to write with confidence and boldness upon subjects almost totally beyond the ken of other French writers. Unfortunately, however, the observations of M. Lemoinne upon politics, events and measures in this country have often been severe, and sometimes unfairly harsh. To us in this country the admission of the journalist to academical honours of the very first rank is a sort of anomaly. Such a phenomenon would be barely possible in England, owing to the habit of anonymous writing which is as universal here as it is unusual in France. But it cannot be doubted that in all countries the daily writer, "the interpreter," as M. Lemoinne describes him, "of passing history," is acquiring a place in the world which becomes more and more important and honourable; and his reception at the Academy may probably be truly regarded as a plainspoken homage to such a man's position.

THE following notices of motions to be made in Committee on Indian Legislation Bill have been placed on the books of the House of Commons :—

Mr. Thomson Harcourt,—On Motion for going into Committee on Indian Legislation Bill, to move, That upon this day six months, resolve itself into Committee.

Mr. Thomson,—On Motion for going into Committee on Indian Legislation Bill, to move, That it is inexpedient to give the Secretary of State in Council power to veto "part" of any Act passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India.

Sir George Campbell,—On Motion for going into Committee on Indian Legislation Bill, to move, That this House will, upon this day four weeks, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Sir George Campbell—

Clause 4, page 2, at end, add,—

In case Her Majesty shall have disallowed a part only of such law, the said Governor General in Council may forthwith reconsider the said law, and either re-enact it, omitting the part which has been disallowed, or proclaim that by the disallowance of Her Majesty the whole of such law has become null and void.

Sir George Campbell, new Clause—

Leave out Clause 9, and insert the following Clause :—

(Validity of Acts of Governor General in Council not to be questioned by courts of justice.—Apparent inconsistency between such Acts and certain Acts of Parliament to be reported to Governor General in Council.—Procedure thereon.)

No law heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Governor General of India in Council, at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations, which has been assented to by the Governor General, and which has not been disallowed by Her Majesty, shall be deemed or taken to be invalid in whole or in part by any court of justice for any cause whatever; provided that if the Chief Justice and two other Judges of any High Court in India, shall be of opinion that any law or part of a law made by the Governor General in Council affecting a case brought before such High Court in appeal is inconsistent with the provisions of any of the Acts of Parliament mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto, it shall be lawful for such Chief Justice and Judges to make a report stating such inconsistency to the Governor General of India in Council.

If any such report is made to the Governor General of India in Council, the said Governor General in Council shall, if he do not see fit to repeal the law or part of a law therein referred to, forward the said report to the Secretary of State for India, to be by him laid before Her Majesty, and if Her Majesty thinks fit to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to Her Court of Appeal, such Committee or Court shall thereupon consider the same, and shall advise Her Majesty thereon in the manner directed by the fourth section of an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, for the better administration of justice in His Majesty's Privy Council. If such Committee of Court advises Her Majesty that the law or part of a law referred to in such report is inconsistent with any of the Acts of Parliament aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify through the Secretary of State for India in Council Her Majesty's disallowance of such law or part of a law; and such disallowance shall make void and annul such law or part of a law from and after the day on which the Governor General shall make known by proclamation that he has received the notification of such disallowance by Her Majesty.

## THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

### XII.—THE HADJEE ENTERS MECCA.

EVERY caravan of camels which passes between Jeddah and Mecca halts for some hours at either B'harra or Hidda, for the purpose of taking rest and refreshment and feeding the camels; and the departure of the caravan is so arranged that the travellers generally arrive at either of these places shortly before or after daybreak. At both places during the hadj season there are numbers of *hans* established, wherein the weary Hadjee can stretch his bed, cook his food and rest until the sun having once more past the meridian, he is summoned to proceed upon his journey. Built like the *kawits* of simple brushwood and bamboo or other fragile substances, with no other floor than the naked earth, and nothing whatever in the shape of furniture, there is apparently but little to entice the way-worn pilgrim into the only 'hotel' he finds during his journey; nevertheless, it is with real pleasure that he throws himself from his camel at the end of his day's ride, and entering into the inhospitable shed, salutes those who are before him with a heartiness and friendliness far different to the usual tone of *nonchalance* he uses when meeting for the first time with strangers. But before sitting down the Hadjee must needs employ himself busily enough for some minutes, for if he were to leave the camel drivers to their own devices he would, when again departing, infallibly find some of his things missing, broken, or irretrievably damaged; a state of affairs by no means desirable. First, then, our Hadjee superintends the unloading of his camels, next the removal of his property into that part of the Khan where either choice or necessity has determined that he shall sleep. His property having been thus provided for, the Hadjee next stirs up the proprietor of the Khan and proceeds to cook, or get cooked his morning meal. Some, however, prefer to have their sleep first and their meal afterwards, which they can of course do, for nowhere in the world is a man so free, as he who in the desert is master of his own caravan and suffers not from a deficiency of coin or water. Very soon the fire is set burning gaily, and pots and kettles having been produced, the rice and *salna* (curry) which form the Hadjee's staple article of diet are rapidly prepared, and then a mat having been stretched, dishes produced, and mouth and hands washed, the Hadjee and his party sit down to the smoking meal with appetites which an alderman might envy; and enjoy their simple *khana* with a gusto that the flavour of the best turtle which ever helped to fill a tureen at Guildhall could not impart to his worship the Lord Mayor were he Whittington himself. To the *curry-bat*, the Hadjee perchance adds *hath-ke rote*, and a dish of beans stewed in ghee; both of which are to be had at almost all the Khans at Hidda and B'harra, and form no despicable addition to the pilgrim's simple table. His meal finished, the Hadjee retires to rest and sleeps a deeper sleep than ever rocks the ship-boy's head upon the giddy mast, notwithstanding the poet's misplaced appreciation of that tarry individual's contraband tribute to the drowsy god. But there are other pleasures to be had within the modest walls of a desert Khan than the mere bodily requirements of food and sleep, at least during the hadj season; for here inside a space of some thirty or forty square feet are gathered men whom nature has cast in strangely different moulds. The brave and timid, the sturdy son of snow-clad heights, and the effeminate offspring of heated plains, the fanatic and infidel, the young man who is to dare his entrance on the weary field of life from the time of his present journey, and the old man who sighs as he speaks of his native land and expresses his only wish—to lay his bones in the land—to him the land of hope—of promise—his world—his home—in which or of which are all his worldly thoughts, his earthly longings and desires. Here below one roof—if you can call the brushwood canopy such—repose the swarthy moor, the fair-skinned Turk; the woolly-headed Somali, the clean-shaved Hindee; the proud Meccan, the reserved Kutchee; the Persian and the Arab; and strange are the tales which all alike can tell of dangers by sea and land; adventures in foreign climes, and touching scenes of home: yet, though thus unlike in mind and body they are one and all alike in at least one particular, for to all religion is a wondrous peal on which daily may strike with freedom without the fear of drawing forth other sounds than those of harmony and accord. Surely it was an unparalleled master-hand who welded such an unparalleled compact and self-incongruous elements into a compact and self-adhering whole.

Quitting the Khan the Hadjee's heart beats for a time with a quicker pulsation, and he urges his camel onward at a greater speed for now but a few brief hours keep him from his journey's end—only a few short miles separate him from the spot which is the object of his long and toilsome journey. Conversation is now abandoned, for every mind is too busily intent on the future to discuss the past or present, and the coming events and scenes are the parent of thoughts that at such a time are too engrossing to find expression.

At length far in the distance, but straight ahead the mountain top of *Jebel Noor* breaks on the Hadjee's view, and the cry of "*Labeyk*" is shouted by voices moved with emotion. The sinking sun is right behind the pilgrims, and its meridional glory being long since past the view is clear and distinct, and the still distant mountain with its white walled sanctuary on top, is as plainly visible, as the hills which circumscribe the view on either side to a radius of some three-quarters of a mile. The one or two *kawits* which have yet to be passed form no longer an attraction to the pilgrim; the most inveterate smoker has now no thought for his beloved *chillam*, and *khawa* is as a thing which has never been. More than two hours' good travelling yet remain, along a winding road amidst hills and mountains rapidly increasing in height and bulk, and then turning to the right, the road passes between two low hills standing close together, and sweeping round to the left emerges on a small hill-girt plain, on the far side of which and to the left hand side of the road stands the little village of Shaik Mahmoud. Beyond this the two towers—one circular, the other octagonal, which built on either top of two small hills stand one on each side of the road, which with a rapid ascent winds behind the octagonal tower and is lost to view. On the plain itself are in groups of from three to twenty; to the left is a encampment of pilgrims, and every where the scene is one of life and animation, camels, horses, donkeys and men passing to and fro in every direction.

Ten minutes' riding brings the Hadjee between the two towers; three minutes more and he is slowly wending his way up the still ascending road, here, however, behind which, on both sides, rise the tall hills covered with loose stones which form the boundary of the town at this place—and so the Hadjee is in Mecca. It was in a fine old house in this street that my party stayed, and having arrived at about ten o'clock p. m., we did not proceed to the Bait'allah until the next morning, although properly speaking, the moment of entering Mecca, should be that of the first view of the house of God, and go straight to perform the appointed ceremonies, immediately, its histories and traditions, what Of Mecca? Many hands have penned descriptions of it. Burckhardt gives a full and interesting account of Mecca, written in his usual full of information as to the hadjees own style, the various quarters, trades &c., who occupy nothing to this; Ludovico Barthema Burton adds little; Giovanitti and Pitt less; the told but Begum of Bhopal was full of herself and her petty troubles, to write of aught else; Abdool Kurreem gives but an outline sketch of his travels; Hadji Ahmed Hussain is too much bent upon gaining his Master's cause to think of troubling his readers with details which, however interesting, could not affect the object he had in view. Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor's work I have not read and cannot therefore say how he treats his subject, and the same remark applies to the works mentioned by Burckhardt—the histories of Mecca and the holy house by Arabian authors.

One of the oldest towns known to exist, the birthplace of the most extraordinary man the world has ever seen, the home of strange and weird traditions—the history of Mecca for the last twelve centuries has a deep and peculiar interest for more than the mere Mussulman as it is with the progress of religion; standing alone amid the surrounding wilds, it is a type of the moral, and religious condition of the—the offspring of its homes, who are known to the world as it stands in the desert—and widely separated from I did not take up my pen to moralize to reflections, however appropriate as I have already stated.

The town of Mecca which stretch far and situated among the country, and nestle round wide open city in a mass of irregular formation. Barren, rugged, and unproductive as the soil around is, a worse site could hardly be chosen on which to build a city, and were it not that the Caaba has stood for ages, in the middle of the valley, it is likely that the town of Mecca would never have existed—or at least never have reached its present size. The valley, or that portion of it which contains the town, forms the segment of a circle, sweeping in a northerly direction from the point where the Jeddah road enters it, and has a greater or less ascent throughout the entire distance. The town is approached by six roads—one from Medinah, two from Jeddah, one from Arafat and Taif, and one from Yemen; of these the most traffic occurs on the Jeddah road which enters the town through the suburb or quarter of *Jerool*.

In the centre of the town stands the Bait'ullah, or House of God, which is evidently the nucleus round which the town itself has been built. The oldest and finest houses are situated here, the meaner and more modern being found further off, gradually lessening in size and importance as their distance from the great central point increases, until on the road to Arafat the town terminates in a collection of fragile one or two storied erections which it would be a misnomer to call houses. Some of the older houses are good substantial buildings, with tolerably fair-sized, comfortable rooms, round the cornices of which texts from the Koran are carved or painted in profusion. Unlike the better class of houses in Jeddah, and the houses of most of the large cities of the Orient, the Meccan houses are not built round a central courtyard, but with the windows opening out upon the street, the house itself forming a solid block much in the same manner as a European house. Externally or internally there is little to note in their construction, the narrow precipitous stairways, the latticed windows, the wall in terrace instead of a roof, the divans, and other details being all such as the most ordinary traveller in the East has seen over and over again. Nor do the shops and bazaars, as far as regards their construction, differ in the least from those of Cairo, &c. One point only in the external appearance of the houses strikes the eye of the observer, *i.e.*, that the walls, instead of being whitewashed, are left for the most part bare, and being built of stone quarried from the neighbouring hills, are of a dull grey tint. The extraordinary way in which the walls have been put together may also be noted, stones of massive size being often superimposed upon layers of stones not one-fortieth part of the size of the larger stone. Long beams of wood are here built into the walls as in Jeddah; indeed the custom is common with all oriental buildings, and may be seen in some of the native built houses in Bombay and Calcutta. The bazaars of Mecca are one of the most interesting sights to be seen anywhere, especially the bazaar in that part of the town known as *Soo-aygah* which is situated close by the northern corner of the holy building and is approached from it by the *Bab-de rayba*, but I will speak of the bazaars more particularly in a future letter. On arriving in Mecca the Hadjee should first visit the Bait'ullah, leaving his baggage in the charge of a shopman or friend while so engaged; having performed his devotions he then proceeds to find a lodging which, if he arrives early in the hadj season, he will easily do; if, however, he has protracted his arrival until the near approach of the hadj day, he will find it difficult to procure even the most inferior lodging and almost impossible to get a comfortable place. The poorer Hadjees and the majority of those who come from Yemen, Egypt, and Syria, camp in tents on any available space, and large encampments are formed in the neighbouring plains, which are situated among the hills just outside the town. Except during the hadj season—i. e. for a period of from two to three months—Mecca wears the aspect of a deserted city, not one-tenth portion of the town being inhabited and scarcely one-twentieth of the shops being oper. Once the season has fairly opened, the scene changes with wonderful rapidity—house rent, provisions, and every saleable commodity rises to extravagant prices. The streets are thronged with people, speaking the languages of Africa, Hindostan, China, Turkey, Persia, and many other countries; every where business is going on, and the casual observer would draw the natural conclusion that Mecca was the most prosperous of all the commercial cities of the East. Towards the end of the hadj season water becomes scarce and a small skin which could only be procured after much searching and difficulty during my stay cost no less than three *grous*, or about five pence half penny at the then rate of exchange for the Indian rupee.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 23RD MARCH.

THE weather is delightfully cool. We have a fine sea breeze blowing day and night.

Small-pox is on the decline, and vaccination has been pretty freely resorted to, but the best and the only way would be to make it compulsory all over India.

The Bombay Revenue [illegible] the subject of conversation here. The counting of the [illegible] courts in revenue matters is [illegible] which is calculated [illegible] of the subject. Only a short [illegible] complained to the Su[illegible] action of the Collector [illegible] the com[illegible] pulsory removal of the [illegible], but raised [illegible] not deny the allegation as to fact, Judge, Mr. W. Wedderburn, in an elaborate judgmeas, and directed that revisional jurisdiction in the case reversed. Eventually, the Collector's summary order is got back his land, but I may mention that the Brahmolished under the order not the value of the land is [illegible] and the means he of the Collector. If the B[illegible] for damages against the could easily sustain an action [illegible] the judgment by me; Collector of Kurrachee. I have it would be of any partibut I do not know whether [illegible] cular interest to your readers [illegible] in certain parts of

I have lately been travelling and not be out of place to [illegible] and I think it may [illegible] of the local zemindars, ventilate a few of the grievances [illegible] rich arable land, the sinking sun is right behind the pilgrims, and its meridional glory being long since past the view is clear and distinct, and the still distant mountain with its white walled sanctuary on top, is as plainly visible, as the hills which circumscribe the view on either side to a radius of some three-quarters of a mile. The one or two *kawits* which have yet to be passed form no longer an attraction to the pilgrim; the most inveterate smoker has now no thought for his beloved *chillam*, and *khawa* is as a thing which has never been. More than two hours' good travelling yet remain, along a winding road amidst hills and mountains rapidly increasing in height and bulk, and then turning to the right, the road passes between two low hills standing close together, and sweeping round to the left emerges on a small hill-girt plain, on the far side of which and to the left hand side of the road stands the little village of Shaik Mahmoud. Beyond this the two towers—one circular, the other octagonal, which built on either top of two small hills stand one on each side of the road, which with a rapid ascent winds behind the octagonal tower and is lost to view. On the plain itself are in groups of from three to twenty; to the left is a encampment of pilgrims, and every where the scene is one of life and animation, camels, horses, donkeys and men passing to and fro in every direction.

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## THE ICE TRADE OF BOMBAY: IMPORTANT AWARD.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, MASS. 1ST FEB.

A CASE of great interest has just been concluded before one of the Judges of the State of Massachusetts, and as it is of importance to the community of Bombay, I send an outline of it for the perusal of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*. The case I allude to is that of John S. Farlow *et al.* of Boston, *versus* William F. Stearns *et al.* of Bombay. It came before the Supreme Court here last summer; but as it was full of intricate details and complications, that Court referred it to the Hon. Judge White of the Norfolk County Probate Court, as auditor, to hear evidence and report on it. This was accordingly done, and ten days were occupied in hearing the testimony, which was of a very voluminous nature. Mr. Robert Dickson Smith conducted the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Linus M. Child and Richard H. Dana, Junior, were counsel for the defendants. Judge White, after devoting the greater part of three months to mastering the voluminous mass of evidence, has just handed in his report to the Supreme Court. It is a very lengthy document; it is entirely in favor of the plaintiffs, and of awarding them $56,923 43 cents.

Considering the nature of the case we publish the following abstract of

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The plaintiffs and defendants were India merchants, doing business, the former in Boston, and the defendants in Bombay, India. The plaintiff's firm consisted of John S. Farlow and Joseph H. Woodward; the defendants' firm of William F. Stearns and Charles A. Kittredge. The plaintiffs' declaration contains two counts, the first for a balance in dollars and the second in rupees. The first count is for balance on an order account, and the second count is for balance on a consignment account.

The answer of the defendants is :—

*First.*—A general denial of the plaintiffs' claim.

*Second.*—That the merchandise, ice, etc., for which the plaintiffs claim to recover, consisted of cargoes of three ice ships which the plaintiffs and defendants bought on joint account, and the defendants have paid their one-half thereof, and,

*Third.*—That the latter matter was arranged and all the accounts settled by the transfer of the property, etc., by the representative estate in Bombay.

*Fourth.*—There is a set off account of return commissions claimed by defendants.

The parties to this action had dealt with each other for many years prior to the transactions which are the subject matter of this action. The plaintiffs shipping merchandise from Boston to defendants, some on order account and others on consignment account, while the defendants shipped merchandise from Bombay to the plaintiffs or sent bills of exchange to the defendants on goods sent to their order, and the defendants rendering accounts to plaintiffs of consigned goods.

THE ICE TRADE BETWEEN BOSTON AND BOMBAY.

Shipping ice, or dealing in ice, formed no part of their business transactions or relations at the time spoken of. The ice trade between Boston and Bombay was then chiefly, if not wholly, in the hands of the Tudor Ice Co. of Boston. This Tudor Ice Co. had ever since 1836 carried on the ice business in Bombay under a lease from the Government in Bombay, of certain ice houses and property, the terms of which were so favorable to the company as virtually to exclude all others from engaging in the ice business between these ports, the rent being nominal and the profits to be divided equally; that the accounts were all to be settled in Boston; that there should be a man established in charge of the ice business that it should not be allowed in any way to get mixed up with the business of Stearns, Hobart & Co and others Mr. Kittredge objected to the plaintiffs having an outright assignment of the lease of the ice house, and said "we were exacting in our terms; that we wanted to have the game perhaps in our own hands; we wanted to feel secure; we didn't feel like putting so large an amount as we were called upon into their hands, mixed up with their business; we wanted everything under separate account, which could stand on its own bottom, and not get mixed up with their affairs at all. He objected more or less to almost all the items that I insisted on;" he further said, "the terms were indissoluble, that he could make better terms with friends here in Boston, who at that time were Hardy & Co., or with friends in England, or with native friends in Bombay." Farlow further testifies that in the meanwhile "he wanted us to continue it, because their salvation depended upon it. He wanted us to keep our good offices and keep the thing along until he could make an arrangement in England" and that when he left for England it was distinctly decided "that joint matter was said to be admissible; we dropped it entirely upon that, we said if we could not have it upon the terms I named to him, we could not have it at all. He said these were totally inadmissible." Farlow says it was talked of at the time that his firm should try and make a temporary arrangement and that "Guion & Co., authorized us to draw on them for one-half the value of the cargoes at 60 days' sight, and then at maturity of these bills, the 60 days' bills, he could then sell bills in Bombay, drawn on six months' credit, the proceeds of which he could remit from Bombay to protect that 60 days' bill, or as he named the thing to me they could make the portion of their drawings, if I remember right, before they would have to pay the money outright—that by drawing and redrawing they could do it."

It appears from the evidence that the plaintiffs acted on their view of the matter in all respects; they sent out ice ships with cargoes of ice and merchandise, and the ice and goods that had been ordered by defendants (as pl

## ...FLEET.

...t Bombay on Saturday, ...proceeding to England round ... Hope, put back into harbour, ... stoppage being that small-pox had ...mongst the crew. When she arrived in ... again yesterday afternoon, there were two ... cases of small-pox on board, besides four or five ... cases of sickness which are at present doubtful. ...e Doris now lies at the far side of the harbour, apart ...from the other shipping in the port.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s, Pekin, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal with the English Mails and the following additiona passengers :—

For Southampton—Lieut Robinson, Mr H B Morrison, Mr. and Mrs Holloway and two children. Mr John Yorke and the Rev J Brunsdon.

For Brindisi—Dr. Bow, Mrs Markham, Capt V Rivas and Mr. R B Evans.

## AN ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD *vs.* THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the matter of a rule *nisi* granted in the above cause came on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared in support of the rule and a notice of motion which had been served upon the defendants. The Advocate General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the Port Trustees.

The Advocate General, in the absence of Mr. Pigot, said the plaint, as amended, had no prayer which supported the prayer of the rule *nisi*; and that being so, it was perfectly clear that the rule must be discharged.

His Lordship said he had intimated the other day that the rule must be discharged.

The Advocate General said that the publication by retaining the resolutions on the books was altogether another matter; but that, independently of that, there was no prayer in the plaint to support that part of the rule, which must go. (Cites Kerr on Injunctions.) Apart from any question of law, the learned counsel submitted that the rule must go. As to the notice of motion, Mr. Marriott argued it was not the subject of an interlocutory application, but must be the subject of a trial of the suit. The Court could not before the trial come to a conclusion that the resolution was libellous. But apart from that, he submitted that the Court had no power to interfere in the libel either by way of a mandatory injunction or an interlocutory injunction.

Mr. Gill said he had already admitted that to be so in the case of an ordinary libel, and that his learned friend need not further argue the point. It had been argued *ad nauseam* by one counsel, and need not be argued again by another counsel.

The Advocate General cited authorities on this part of his argument.

His Lordship said the point that Mr. Gill argued was that, although the trustees had power to pass resolutions, they could not do so to the prejudice of a private person.

The Advocate General said that was the point he was coming to. The trustees had no more right than any private individual. But a person had a perfect right to record his opinion of the conduct of a third party in his minute book and to look it up in his executive; and the trustees had that right as much as any private individual. What right had Mr. Shepherd to come before the Court and complain of a resolution kept in the office of the trustees, unless he could show that the resolution had the effect of injuring him as a private individual? The trustees had acted in a perfectly *bona fide* manner in order to show that, the learned counsel proposed to read the affidavits of Colonel Ballard, the president, and of Mr. Manson, the secretary.

His Lordship said he had already ruled that he would not go into the merits, and he could not listen to the affidavits if they went into the merits.

The Advocate General said the plaintiff alone was to blame for the publication of the libel in the newspapers.

Mr. Gill said there were ways of publishing a libel other than in the newspapers.

His Lordship asked why the resolution, with the offensive portion of it, was sent to Mr. Shepherd, remarking that it looked like giving needless offence. The trustees might have simply communicated to him that his offer of compromise had been accepted.

The Advocate General said that was what he complained of. The Court had heard only one side of the story, and he submitted that the explanation of the trustees should be heard.

Mr. Gill said he did not object to the reading of the affidavits, and that he would place himself altogether into the Court's hands. His Lordship would notice the portions which were mere opinions and distinguish them from the facts.

The Advocate General said the letter of the trustees' solicitors gave a distinct undertaking not to publish the resolutions, and the omission of the resolutions from the excerpts furnished to the newspapers was a convincing proof of the perfect *bona fides* of the trustees and their regard for the plaintiff's feelings. The learned counsel argued that sending the letter to the plaintiff with the resolutions was no publication of the libel. The learned counsel then read the following affidavit of Colonel Ballard :—

I, John Archibald Ballard, the Chairman of the above named defendants, make oath and say—1st, that I have read the affidavits of the plaintiff sworn herein on the 2nd and 15th day of March 1876; 2nd, I say that I presided as chairman of the meeting of the defendants at the time of the passing of the resolution of the 10th February referred to in the said affidavit of the plaintiff of the 2nd March 1876; 3rd, I say that in passing the said resolution I, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, my colleagues and cotrustees, acted in good faith and in the due and proper discharge of what we believed to be our duty as said trustees, and in the proper and legitimate exercise of our rights in that behalf; that we believe in good faith that we had reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the transactions between us and the plaintiff; and that it would be better in the interests of the business of the Port Trust to avoid for the future ordering instructions with him, and that in coming to the resolution and recording the same we were actuated by no malicious or hostile motive whatever towards the plaintiff and in no way contemplated doing the plaintiff any injury in regard to his dealings with the Government or with any other person or persons whatever.

J. A. BALLARD.

Sworn at Bombay this day, the 2nd March 1876, before me, "A. R. Oliver, Commissioner."

The Advocate General then read the following affidavit of Mr. Manson :—

I, George Manson, Secretary to the defendants, make oath and say :—

1. I have read the affidavits of plaintiff herein sworn on the 2nd and 15th March 1876.

2. The steamer Dromedary was let on hire by the defendants to the plaintiff upon the terms mentioned in the 4th para of the said affidavit of the 2nd March 1876. The plaintiff by a letter to me, dated the 7th August 1875 applied for the steamer to be let on hire to him, which letter was replied to by that of the 9th August; but the said agreement was not then carried out for the reason stated in the plaintiff's letter of the 10th August.

3. On the 21st September 1875, the plaintiff again applied for the steamer by a letter of that date, which with the minute thereon of the acting Chief Engineer of the defendants is hereto annexed; and by the letter of 8 ptember 23rd, his application was accepted upon the terms of the letter of August 9th 1875, but with the additional term or stipulation therein mentioned. The steamer was handed over to the plaintiff on the 26th September 1875; and in answer to a letter from me, dated 29th Septembe- 1875, the plaintiff by his letter of October 1st 1875, accepted the terms contained in the letter of September 23rd 1875, which included the additional term or stipulation.

4. Shortly before the steamer was so hired to the plaintiff, she and her machinery had been completely overhauled and repaired at great expense in the Government Dockyard in Bombay, and at the Malet Bunder slip, on the Elphinstone Estate, and she was at the time she was handed over to the plaintiff in good condition both as to hull, tackle, and machinery.

5. On the 5th October 1875, the plaintiff wrote to me a letter, stating that a certain portion of the machinery therein mentioned had broken down, and reporting amongst other things that he should not be charged hire while the same was under repair. The Acting Chief Engineer of the defendants thereupon examined the broken machinery, and reported that the accident had not been occasioned by any defect in the engines, and on the 22nd October, I wrote to the plaintiff the letter of that date.

6. On the 15th November, plaintiff wrote the letter of that date, stating that the machinery had again broken down on the 4th, and that the steamer had been laid up until the 11th November, and stating that he was not responsible for defective machinery, and on the 16th November, plaintiff wrote the letter of that date, wherein he for the first time stated that the steamer required docking and cleaning.

7. On the 24th November, the Chief Engineer of the defendants made a report upon the engineer of the said steamer; and on the 3rd December I sent to the plaintiff the letter of that day.

8. On the 4th December the steamer was left by the plaintiff off Malet Bunder, and the plaintiff's servants were on the 10th December withdrawn from her. The steamer was thereupon surveyed, and it was found that to replace her in like good order and condition as when received by the plaintiff would cost about Rs. 3,000.

9. An estimate in detail of the cost of the machinery repairs made by Mr. Mathew, Chief Engineer to the Government Dockyard, and dated 6th January 1876, was obtained by the defendants. After the said estimate had been received, the plaintiff was invited by the letter of February 3rd 1876, to meet the defendants with reference to the matter in dispute appearing in the correspondence between them and upon the 4th February, an interview took place between the plaintiff and some of the defendants.

10. The plaintiff's letter of 7th February 1876, contains the terms offered by him to the defendants, which he declined in any way to modify or alter.

11. At the time the offer was made, the plaintiff was liable to the defendants in respect of the hire of the said steamer in a sum exceeding the sum of Rs. 520 offered in the letter; and was also liable to the defendants, as I verily believe, in a still larger sum in respect of damage sustained by the said steamer while she was in his charge; for which damage the plaintiff was and is liable to the defendants in virtue of the terms or stipulations contained in the letters of 23rd September and 1st October 1875.

12. On the 7th February 1876, a report upon the steamer made by Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Master-builder Government Dockyard, and Charles Mathew, Chief Engineer Government Dockyard, was forwarded to the port of Bombay.

13. On the 10th Febr... the resolution of that date... Before passing the said re... had laid before them the ... reports, and other documents...

affidavit and to this affidavit, of a date prior to the 10th February.

14. I say that the said resolution was passed, recorded, and signed in good faith and in the due and proper discharge of the defendants' duties, and in the proper and legitimate exercise of their rights in that behalf, and that the defendants, defending in good faith that they had reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the transactions between them and the plaintiff, were entitled to resolve that no further transactions should be entered into with him, and to record such resolution for the guidance of themselves, their successors, and their officers. I say that it is, as I verily believe, the case that the defendants, in passing the resolution, in no way contemplated doing the plaintiff any injury in regard to his dealings with Government, and I say that the plaintiff, in his plaint and affidavit, has ascribed to the resolution a meaning and effect not warranted by the terms thereof.

15. The resolutions in the plaintiff's affidavit mentioned were forwarded to Government under the provisions of section 14 of Act I. of 1873, and save such publication thereof, if any, as thereby took place, the defendants have in no way published the same. I submit that the occasion on which, and the circumstances under which the resolutions were passed, recorded, signed, and forwarded to Government, constitute a sufficient justification, if necessary, for the resolution being so passed, recorded, and forwarded.

16. I further submit that the plaintiff is not entitled to obtain from this Hon. Court an injunction restraining the publication of the said resolutions, or to any injunction in any manner restraining or interfering with the defendants' acts in relation to the said resolutions.

The Advocate General said he could not read without a smile the last part of the affidavit as to the plaintiff's offer to purchase the steamer at Rs. 18,000, when it was actually valued by the Government engineers at Rs. 40,000. As to the amount of the compromise, Rs. 520, it was remarked that it was ludicrously small, for the hire alone amounted to that sum; but that the trustees accepted the offer because they wished to be done with it and to have no further transactions with plaintiff.

During the reading of Mr. Manson's affidavit, Mr. Gill pointed to the parts thereof on which he wished to cross-examine the witness.

His Lordship said the seriousness of the libel was another thing; but it appeared that the publication of the remark that he, a man of business, was to be avoided, was a libel. If one said of a shop keeper that he was a man to be avoided, it would be a libel.

The Advocate General cited authorities in support of his view as to the circumstances under which the expression "a man was to be avoided" would be no libel. It did not necessarily mean that he was not a fair dealer, which would be a libel. The learned counsel submitted that the motion must be refused. The letters of the trustees' solicitors offered every undertaking to avoid the necessity of going before the Court; and Mr. Marriott therefore asked that the motion be refused with costs.

Mr. Gill rose to reply on behalf of the plaintiff.

His Lordship said there could be no doubt that this was not a libel the publication of which called for an interlocutory injunction. The only point on which his Lordship wanted to be convinced was that the passing of the resolution was *ultra vires*.

Mr. Gill said he had raised the point that the resolution was *ultra vires*, as being within the powers given to the trustees by their charter; and it was for the trustees to show that the passing of the resolution was *intra vires*, or within the scope of the powers given them by their charter. The learned counsel said he had shown there was a foundation for exercising the jurisdiction of the Court; but it was not to be argued that the jurisdiction could not be exercised, because it was a libel by a corporation. What the learned counsel asked the Court to restrain was the retention of the resolutions on the file, because his learned friend had not shown that they had the power to pass them. The Act did not empower them to pass a resolution on Mr. Shepherd's character. That was not on their *aggenda*; the business before them was to accept the compromise, not to sit in judgment upon Mr. Shepherd as a private individual.

His Lordship was of opinion that it was a part of the trustees' business, in accepting the compromise, to record their opinion of the circumstances which led to it.

Mr. Gill referred to one or two authorities (cited the other day) to show that it was not within the power of the trustees to pass any opinion about anything or any person: they had no power to go out of the four corners of their charter. His learned friends had failed to show a single thing in the Act which enabled them to pass a resolution of this kind. His Lordship said the argument was it was not expressed in so many words: it was incidental to their transacting their usual business.

Mr. Gill said the Court could not go beyond an Act of Parliament. The trustees, under the Act had no power to pass a resolution of the kind. Mr. Shepherd was not their servant; they had nothing to do with his acts as an individual; and their passing the resolution upon his conduct or character was a perfectly gratuitous act not within the scope of their powers or duties.

The learned counsel had not finished his reply, when the case was adjourned until to-day.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 352, dated 15th March, sanctioning the estimate of the expenditure and income of the Port Trust for 1876 77, subject to such directions as the Government of India may think fit to give respecting the payment of interest on the annual deficit.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Chief Engineers dated 25th February, submitting a plan showing the sites on which he proposes that the beacons at either end of the Colaba reef should be erected. The plan has been submitted to the Harbour and Pilotage Committee and approved of by the Master Attendant.

RESOLUTION.—The sites are approved. The site of the south beacon should be pointed out to Messrs Sassoon and Co., who should be asked if they have any suggestion to make regarding it.

Submitted detailed estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer of the proposed additions to the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. It amounts to Rs. 22,423.

RESOLUTION.—The estimate is sanctioned; but before any further steps are taken, the question of the Trustees' legal power to extend the Refreshment Rooms at Apollo Bunder should be settled by a reference to the Trustees' solicitor.

## A REMARKABLE "APPEAL" TO THE NEW REFORMING SECT AMONG THE NATIVES.

THE following anonymous circular was distributed amongst the congregation assembled in the Prarthna Somaj Mandir, on its anniversary day last week :—

AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRARTHNA SOMAJ.

BRETHREN,—Your Somaj is now nine years old. You have a beautiful building and you number amongst yourselves men of rank, reputation, education and wealth. You have for the last nine years preached outwardly the True and the Living God, you have professed to give up idolatry and break the abominable barriers of the caste system. You have besides this professed to reform and teach several other minor reforms for the salvation of the soul, and the regeneration of the sinful Hindu.

From the outward appearance of your place of worship, from the sermons preached from week to week, from your outward conduct and from your professions you ought to be quite a different set of people now.

But Alas! such is not the case. You are hypocrites. You deceive yourselves and the public. Perhaps you are at a greater distance from the Almighty than those simple and innocent idolaters whose minds are not perverted and who, though misdirected, have pure faith and true devotion.

On the day of Judgment there will be no excuse for you to plead when you stand before the Creator and the Preserver of this Universe, God Almighty whom you could have loved and adored as the only Living and the True God.

From the recent Marriage ceremonies the Small-pox processions and the Thread ceremonies, that some of you have celebrated, one cannot make out why you assemble at all in the House of God and indulge in gossip and the seats in it. You are not Christians, you are not Mohamedans, you are not Hindus. Who are you then? Prarthna Somajists you are not. You are one way and behave just the other way. I beseech you to see what I mean, I don't wish to insult you, I am not your enemy. I am really one who is grieved to see the unsettled state of the rule of conduct you pursue, one in words and just the other in practice. Brethren, in the name of the Almighty in whom the world lives, moves, and has its being, I entreat you to come out as real reformers and worshippers of the God of the Universe, Omnipotent, Omniscient and All Love. Moral courage you have none, hypocrisy you have enough, you can deceive human beings, but God you cannot.

He reads your minds. Do you not bow down before idols? Do you not fear the brute force of superstition and Brahmanism? Do you not show a want of real love for truth which alone is the salvation of your human souls?

Break through the barrier of caste. Don't say that you have an old mother or father at home, who will be grieved. Look upon all men as your brethren, and eat and drink from all hands just as freely in public as you *do* in private. I entreat you to follow the dictates of your conscience in spite of trials, temptations and ex-communications. Reforms and particularly religious reforms, and more particularly the worship of the Living God requires a great sacrifice which, I assure you, you are not prepared to make.

All your movements are superficial for worldly good (if any there be) and for frail reputation. Great sacrifices were made by the reformers of Europe and India. I need not tell you that several were martyrs for the cause of reform. I emphatically assure you that you sadly want moral courage and so long as this is wanting, your Somaj, your prayers, your sham devotion will never succeed.

Oh God send Thy Spirit to these Heathen Prarthna Somaj Reformers. May they have the courage to love Thee in private as well as in the public for Thy sake only. Amen.

MORAL COURAGE AND REFORM.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1876.

Letter from the First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, No. 3, dated 18th February 1876—Forwards the Annual Report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the year ending 31st December ...

...eport shows an increase of litt... Small Causes during the past ...is much less in degree than the ...end of the preceding year. There ... instituted in 1876 than in 1874, ... six years since the number was ... year. And again omitting 1874 it is eleven and twelve years respectively since the amount litigated and the income of the Court were as small as last year. And of suits under the extended jurisdiction the number this year, though it is substantially greater than that of last year, is still with the exception of last year's the smallest number ever instituted since the jurisdiction was first extended in 1864; and the First Judge states in his Report that the increase this year is due to an exceptional cause, namely the filing of a number of suits on calls for shares by Companies in liquidation.

2. The expenditure of the Court which steadily increased every year for many years up to 1869-70 has since that year continued to decrease until the present year in which it has risen again, the main cause being an addition to the salary of the First Judge. The balance of income over expenditure is greater than that of last year but is *not half* as much as it has been any other year for a long period.

3. The number of distress warrants issued is considerably less than that of last year and that again was less than the preceding year.

4. This is only the third year in which Government has been furnished with a statement showing the nature of the suits disposed of (Statement VIII.) and Government are of opinion that a careful consideration by the Judges of the Court of the phenomena presented by these tables might suggest to them some of the real causes of the fluctuations of litigation now so difficult to ascertain. The First Judge should, therefore, in future Reports, when there are remarkable changes in the number of any particular kind of suit, as far as possible explain the causes. These causes must exist either in the Court, the law, or the circumstances of the people. So far as they arise from legislative changes they can be traced with comparative ease, and when it is found that the source is either the Court or the people it is very important to establish that the action of the Court has had no undue effect upon any particular class of litigants. Referring to table VIII. for the three years this has been prepared it might be expected that as the total number of suits disposed of in 1875 was greater than the number in 1874 and less than that of 1873 similar results would *generally* be found in examining the numbers of each particular kind of suit. But it is not so in any of the principal items. The number of suits on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange in 1875 instead of being between the numbers of the years 1873 and 1874 is greater than either of them. So also of suits under the heading "Other Actions of Contract." While there were fewer suits "For money lent," "For goods sold," "For use and occupation" and "For wages" than in either of the two preceding years. This seems to show that a rise or fall in litigation requires much detailed explanation in order to be understood.

5. The number of cases in which Barristers, Attornies, or Pleaders were engaged during the year was 3 654 which shows an increase of their employment in this Court. The Court was open 244 days during the year.

6. The total number of cases disposed of during the year (omitting 5,767 decided *ex parte*) was 28,482. The following table shows how they were decided :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Plaintiff | 64 | per cent. |
| For Defendant | 2½ | ,, |
| Non-suits | 4½ | ,, |
| Struck off | 6½ | ,, |
| Compromised | 22½ | ,, |

7. Omitting the cases decided *ex parte*, struck off, or compromised, the number of cases decided was 20,119, out of which 17,032 were disposed of on the day on which the summons was returnable and 3,087 were adjourned. The average duration of adjourned cases was before the First Judge 52 days, the Second Judge 13 days, the Third 26 and the Fourth 27 days. The increase in the number of cases adjourned for want of service is unsatisfactory, but Government are glad to be assured that the conduct of the bailiffs is carefully investigated by the First Judge whenever he has proper opportunity for doing so. The subject should receive special attention in next year's Report.

8. Considering the number of cases tried by each of the Judges with the number of new trials ordered upon applications made for new trials in cases tried by each, the result is that of cases tried by the First Judge in 3 in a thousand new trials were ordered, of cases tried by the Second Judge 1·5 per thousand, of those by the Third Judge 5 8 per thousand, and those by the Fourth Judge 2 8 per thousand.

## SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD'S APPOINTMENT AN CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 25.

THE postponed resolutions on Supply were brought up, and on the vote of 35,000*l.* for the Charity Commission,

Mr. James moved to reduce the vote by 2,000*l.* being the salary of Sir S. Fitzgerald, the newly appointed Chief Charity Commissioner. The hon. member criticised adversely the appointment.

Mr. Onslow believed that her Majesty's Government had exercised a wise discretion in appointing Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the post he at present occupied: and regretted that the hon. member for Gateshead should have thought it necessary to bring the question of his appointment before the Ho... (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mon... that it ... a matter of the greatest i... rity Commissioner should ... ' standing, and of great ... e powers of the Charity ... extended, and the appoi... id as Chief Commissioner ... satisfaction by the public. ("...")

Sir D. W... ment.

Mr. Mun... mbers opposite had told him ... Prime Minister had ever made. (Cries of "Name.") While he disclaimed ... ake upon the character of Sir S. Fitzgerald, he thought the appointment could only be characterised as a flagrant abuse of the patronage of the Prime Minister. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers, said that notwithstanding the denunciations of the honourable gentleman who had just addressed the House, he should be able, he hoped, to vindicate the appointment, which was made on no other grounds than those of consideration for the public service. (Hear, hear.) It was very well to say, "We knew Sir S. Fitzgerald in the House, and we suspect him as an able and distinguished man, but that has nothing to do with the question." (Hear, hear.) He thought it had a great deal to do with the question. (Laughter.) He thought it was of very great importance that members of Parliament, and especially members of the House of Commons who had sat in the House for a quarter of a century, who had shown conspicuous ability, filled great offices of trust, and exhibited great administrative power, and occasionally ... placed in posts which ought out of that House to be ... ought ought to be the monopoly of permanent and close bureaucratic arrangement. (Hear, hear.) Sir S. Fitzgerald was possessed of these qualifications, and the ... success of the Abyssinian Expedition was greatly owing ... to the extraordinary energy he had shown. (Hear.) The hon. member for Gloucester said it was ... stipulated by Act of Parliament that two Commissioners should be barristers of twelve years' standing. Why, there were three Commissioners ... and they were all barristers of twelve years' standing. Moreover, it was of importance that the Chief Commissioner should be a thorough man of the world, superior to prejudice, and of that enlightenment which a man who had ... years in the House of Commons generally possessed. He believed that in recommending her Majesty to make the appointment he recommended an individual perfectly competent, as he was advised by high authority, to discharge all the duties of the place, and who, if he retained his health, would, he believed, discharge them to the great benefit of the public. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington, after expressing his regret that the subject of this discussion was seriously unwell, reminded the Prime Minister that the objection made to this appointment was that this gentleman was only technically qualified. (Hear, hear.) No one wished to deny the public services of the right hon. gentleman. The question was whether he possessed those legal qualifications and almost judicial attainments which the Act of Parliament contemplated, and which, it appeared to him, were evaded when a gentleman was appointed to a position of this kind, who, though he might have followed the profession of the law 20 years ago, had turned his attention for many years past to subjects of a very different character. (Cheers.)

Sir P. O'Brien defended the appointment of his friend Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and claimed that many who had walked Westminster Hall for from 12 to 20 years did not possess as high legal qualifications.

The question for the reduction of the vote was put, and the House divided—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the reduction | 71 |
| Against | 137—66 |

The vote was then agreed to.

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